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Part One
Pages 1-8

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CARLISLE BILL MODIFIED

Some Amendments Which the Committee Proposes.

MANY IDEAS ON CURRENCY REFORM

A. L. Ripley of Boston Sharply Criticises the Carlisle Scheme—Ex-Congressman Walker Also Talks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—There is not much doubt that the Banking and Currency Committee of the House will report on Monday a currency bill, and that it will be the Carlisle bill slightly amended. The only amendments thus far proposed to be adopted are those requiring the State banks to comply with the demands of the Treasury as to security before they shall be permitted to issue circulating notes, and the prohibition to State banks of the issue of notes of less than $10. The security required is to be that of the safety fund already suggested, and the idea of the committee is that the amendments to be made will put the State banks and the national banks on the same footing.

Mr. Walker of the committee, who has a plan which he regards as a superior one, manifests a good deal of feeling in the committee meetings at the prospect of action, and his opposition leads him into exhibitions of ill temper that are rather more than usually objectionable to the committee and its witnesses. He does not treat his own witnesses a particle better than witnesses who disagree with him.

Mr. Ripley of the Boston Hide and Leather Bank dwelt to-day upon the objectionableness of permitting State banks to issue notes different in design from those of the national banks, and doubted whether the State banks would be able to get their notes into wide circulation if the system under which they were to be issued was not as sound as the national bank system. An interesting witness was C. C. Jackson of Boston, who recommended a plan involving the monthly destruction of $4,000,000 of greenbacks and Treasury notes, beginning Jan. 1, the Treasury to buy up these notes by an issue of bonds at 2½ per cent.

Before the session of the committee began this morning Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) urged a reconsideration of the agreement reached at the executive session yesterday that a meeting of the committee should be held to-morrow night to consider and report upon a bill to be presented to the House.

Mr. Walker protested against any time limit, and particularly against undue haste in reporting a bill. He thought that the Carlisle bill had been drawn hastily, and that full consideration should be given to whatever measure it was decided to report. Mr. Walker's motion was lost by a strict party vote, Messrs. Springer, Cox, Ellis, Cobb, Warner, Sperry, and Black (Ga.) voting in the negative, and Messrs. Walker, Brosius, and Johnson (Ind.) in the affirmative.

Ex-Congressman A. J. Warner of Ohio, President of the Bimetallic League, was the first person to address the committee. He gave an exhaustive review of the currency situation and criticised Secretary Carlisle's financial plan. The attempt to maintain a gold standard by giving the banks control of the currency he pronounced to be preposterous and out of place in the advanced knowledge of the nineteenth century. The way to maintain a gold standard was to restrict circulation. Anything that would tend to raise prices would operate to expel gold.

"You can't have currency expansion and a gold standard in this country at the same time," he said. "If it were made profitable to the banks to issue the proposed currency, they would do it; if it were not made profitable, they would not do it; that is the fatal defect of the proposition advanced."

Mr. Cobb of Alabama informed Mr. Warner that he had torn down, but had not built up; in other words, what suggestions would he offer to remedy existing conditions?

Mr. Warner answered that he would subject the supply of money to the same laws that govern the supply of everything else. He would also separate the issue of money from the banks and from all private parties, giving the Government only the right of issue.

Chairman Springer placed before the committee letters from Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank of New-York, and ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, regretting their inability to appear. Mr. Fairchild has a cold.

Enoch Pratt, the venerable Baltimore banker, and one of the advocates of the Baltimore plan, gave his experience with banking institutions during the past seventy years. He said he believed that the retirement of greenbacks from circulation would not be the basis for a sound banking system. He did not believe it was desirable to retire greenback circulation. He would have the Government increase it.

When Mr. Pratt had finished, Mr. Warner was recalled and asked a number of questions. He said that if the plans proposed by Secretary Carlisle, the Baltimore convention and others, were carried into effect, he would make all issues legal tender. He would have nothing in circulation as money that was not legal tender. In his opinion, the effect of enacting one of these systems would be a general rise in prices of commodities, except in products that depend for a market on foreign demand, like cotton and wheat. Gold prices abroad would rise, and a depreciation of our currency as compared with that of other places would occur. Undoubtedly, said Mr. Warner, gold would go to a premium, after a while, but there ultimately would be a smash.

A. L. Ripley, Vice President of the Hide and Leather Bank of Boston, characterized the present issue of demand notes by the Government as vicious. No first-class power had seen fit to follow this system. England, France, and Germany leave such matters to the banks. Our Government paper furnished an unelastic currency, and the question was, Can we furnish a safe substitute for it, which will allow the Government to go out of the banking business? The banks, he held, could have better assets than Government bonds—forms of business securities. These would be better security for their notes.

As to the Carlisle plan, he thought that Sections 10 and 11, dealing with State banks, were faulty, and he could not approve the bill with these sections in their present form. The door to counterfeiting was thrown very widely open under Section 11. Under it banks could print counterfeit notes in one section of the country and circulate them in another section before the matter was found out. This was a possibility which raised a very serious question. Under the bill, as drawn, he thought that notes issued by State banks could be discredited. At the outset there would be a discrimination between them and the notes of national banks.

Section 4, regarding redemption, was also

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CARS STOPPED IN WASHINGTON

Metropolitan Street Railroad Employes Strike—Cars Lifted Off the Tracks in Spite of Police.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The employes of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, which traverses the best residential part of the city, and communicates with the Capitol, went on a strike about 4 P. M. to-day at the time of heaviest traffic, when thousands of Government clerks were on the way to their homes.

The strike was brought about by a notification given the drivers and conductors last night that their wages would be cut down from $2.03 per day to $1.68.

All the streets traversed by the road were soon blocked with driverless cars. The President of the company came to the scene, and by threats and entreaties managed to get the cars going.

The crowd became somewhat disorderly, and surged around the leading car, until the police used force to clear the streets. A patrol wagon was called out and drove through the street to keep a clearing.

Two stalwart men men rushed to the front car and lifted it off the track. This seemed to be a signal for more such work. All the way down the streets, cars were lifted from the track and placed at various angles.

The crowd sympathized with the strikers, and when President Phillips appeared along the tracks, he was greeted with hoots and jeers.

The road remained blocked for several hours, but late to-night a compromise was effected, and to-morrow the men will go to work again. They will receive $1.75 for a day's work of twelve hours.

MIDGELEY PUT IN A TOMBS CELL

AUDITOR OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD IS HIS ACCUSER.

Ex-President of the Insolvent American Casualty Insurance Company Charged with Grand Larceny.

William E. Midgeley, former President of the insolvent American Casualty Insurance Company of Baltimore and Vice President of the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company of this city, was arraigned before Justice Grady in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and held in default of $20,000 bail on a charge of grand larceny.

The charge is made by Johannes Carlsen of 19 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, the Auditor of the Long Island Railroad. In his affidavit, Carlsen says the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company of Baltimore, Md., became insolvent Nov. 23, with liabilities exceeding the assets by $2,000,000. There were not, he claims, enough assets to pay creditors 20 cents on the dollar.

The office of the company was at 79 John Street. Severn B. Sharpe was appointed receiver for the New-York branch of the company. The failure of the concern, Mr. Carlsen charges, was due to "wrongful, negligent, and fraudulent officers and Directors, especially William E. Midgeley."

The Long Island Railroad was a creditor of the company to the extent of $116,000. The particular transaction upon which Carlsen caused Midgeley's arrest was the taking of $21,000 of the company's money to bolster up the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company.

Midgeley, he alleges, went, May 1, 1893, to John W. Taylor of Beecher, Schenck & Co., the general managers of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, and said the Steam Boiler Company needed $21,000. Beecher, Schenck & Co. had on hand about $120,000 of the company's money, collected by them for premiums, and they gave to him a check on the Southern National Bank, payable to the company's order. He returned the following day, it is claimed, and asked that the check be made payable to him personally. This was done. Then, it is alleged, he deposited it to the credit of the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company in the Chatham Bank. The money has never been returned, it is charged.

Midgeley is forty-nine years old, and was arrested at 76 Clarke Street, Brooklyn, where he lived. He said in court that he was not guilty, and could easily prove his innocence. He was unable to furnish bail, and was locked up.

His examination was set down for next Tuesday afternoon.

ELLVEN PERSONS BITTEN BY A DOG

Fear of Hydrophobia Causes Excitement in Mount Vernon, Ohio.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Eleven persons who were bitten by a dog in Mount Vernon, Ohio, last Saturday night, arrived in the city to-day to receive the Pasteur treatment for hydrophobia. The brute attacked twenty persons before being shot, but only eleven were bitten. They are Mrs. Tabitha Van Rhoder, John W. Brown, John Bunnell, Columbus Mitchell, James H. Parke, Edward Singer, Fleming Jackson, colored; Earl H. Davis, Sherman Chase, Gordon and Willie Wolfe.

Mrs. William Wolfe came with her sons, Willie being only five years old.

The Town Council held a special meeting and appropriated the money necessary for the journey here to be inoculated at the Pasteur Institute. The virus from the spine of a rabbit which had died of hydrophobia was injected by Dr. Antonio Lagorio, a graduate of the Milan Institute. It will be repeated twice a day for five days, and once a day for two more. Some were badly bitten in several places.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 14.—Intensity has been added to the excitement at Mount Vernon over the rabid dog scare. A Scotch poodle which was bitten, and which had been kept confined thereafter, died last night with every symptom of hydrophobia. Two dogs which were bitten were brought to this city late this afternoon for examination at the Ohio State University Veterinary Hospital.

To Change the Cunningham Torpedo.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 14.—The Cunningham Rocket Torpedo Company of New-Bedford, Mass., has been granted permission to withdraw its torpedo No. 2, which is at the torpedo station for trial. A number of changes in its construction will be made.

The company is preparing a cage from which to launch the torpedo, instead of through a tube.

New-England Society Election.

At a meeting of the members of the New-England Society at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night the following officers were elected: President—Elihu Root; First Vice President—Charles C. Beaman; Second Vice President—Henry G. Howland; Treasurer—William Dowd; Secretary—George Wilson; Directors—Joseph E. Gay, John K. Skilley, Jonathan Marshall, and Edward Quintard.

Killed by His Daughter's Lover.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Lewis Kloss, a Fulton County farmer living five miles north of St. Johnsville, was murdered this afternoon by Charles Halling. Kloss had forbidden Halling to call on his daughter. This afternoon he found him with her at his house and kicked him out. Halling picked up an axe and knocked Kloss's brains out. He then gave himself up.

Suicide of a Cartoonist.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 14.—Edward Houghton, cartoonist on The Evening Star, fatally shot himself in the head in his office in The Star Building to-night. He was removed to the General Hospital, but cannot live. Houghton had been on a prolonged debauch. He was a skillful artist and was formerly on the staff of a New-York paper. His father resides in California.

DEFAULTER SEELY IN JAIL

Shoe and Leather Bank Bookkeeper Brought from Chicago.

HE COULD NOT GET $25,000 BAIL

The Man Who Stole $351,000 Is Specifically Charged with Taking $5,080—He Was Prepared for a $10,000 Bond.

Samuel C. Seely, the Shoe and Leather Bank embezzler, arrived in this city at 6:30 last night in the custody of United States Marshal Arnold of Chicago and Detective Nugent of the New-York Central Office. With them was President Crane of the Shoe and Leather Bank.

He was met at Jersey City by United States Marshal McCarty and Deputy United States Marshal Bostwick.

There were at least 200 persons in the station, in Jersey City, when the Chicago limited came in at 6:22. Among those on the platform were Frank W. Angel, Seely's counsel.

As Seely and his guardians descended from the car the embezzler, who carried a valise, seemed to be the coolest and most collected of the party. He was smoking a cigar. The greeting between him and his counsel was hearty, but was confined to a hand-shake and a statement from Seely that he was feeling unusually well. Then the little procession moved down the platform, surrounded by a crowd, to the passage leading to the upper deck of the ferryboat, and five minutes later Seely was on his way to New-York.

The time of his arrival here not being generally known, the crowd which gathered at the Post Office Building to meet the coach which conveyed him thither from the ferryboat was comparatively small. Its members displayed such aggressiveness, however, in pushing and jostling each other to catch a sight of the prisoner that it was with difficulty he could be conveyed to the front entrance of the building. He was immediately taken to the Marshal's office, where he remained until the arrival of United States Commissioner Shields.

Deputy United States Marshal Kennedy ushered the prisoner into the Commissioner's office promptly at 7 o'clock, and the indictment was read to him. The bank officials had made the statement that Seely had taken about $351,000, but the specific charge to which he was called to plead was the theft of $5,080. The divisions are: False entry, by altering the books of the bank and giving false credit to Baker; and abstraction, by converting the bank's funds to his own use. The dates and the amounts named in the two charges are the same. The false entries were in the dealers' ledger. The entries for each charge in the indictment are: Nov. 2, $960; Nov. 5, $620; Nov. 8, $3,500.

Seely listened calmly to the reading of the indictment. He wore a neat cutaway coat and trousers of black cloth, well-polished shoes, turned-down collar, black necktie, and a long ulster. He toyed nervously with his hat, alternately transferring it from one hand to another, and his face, which was very pale, expressed great uneasiness. His former light-brown mustache had been dyed black, but the natural color is now visible in several places. The question of bail was the only one considered.

"The only thing I can do," said Commissioner Shields, after he had read the indictment, "is to put the prisoner under a special bond," and, turning to Lawyer Angel, he asked him what bond he wished to give for the defendant.

"Three thousand dollars," replied the lawyer. Assistant District Attorney Mott said that such an amount was absurd for the offense, and he asked for a bond of $30,000.

"That is very excessive," said Mr. Angel, "and in fixing the amount of this bond I submit to the Commissioner several points for consideration. In the first place, the offense committed comes under the head merely of misdemeanors. Then the amount involved is only $5,080, and it is reasonable to suppose that a bail of $3,000 is sufficient to prevent the prisoner escaping."

"It has been customary," replied the Commissioner, "in this district to fix the bail in such cases at $25,000, and that, therefore, will be the amount."

Seely was taken back to the United States Marshal's office, where, for half an hour, he remained in close conversation with relatives and friends. He seemed somewhat relieved after his arraignment was over, and several times smiled as he talked.

He asked about his wife and family. He was told that his wife felt better since his arrest, which had lessened the suspense from which she had suffered. He was not, however, told that she was suffering from nervous prostration, and the doctors had not pronounced her out of danger.

The only time Seely showed any emotion was when he bade good-bye to United States Marshal Arnold, who had accompanied him from Chicago. Seely thanked the Marshal several times for the kind treatment he had received. He also shook hands with President John M. Crane, the only one of the bank officials who was present.

Immediately after the hearing Lawyer Angel left, presumably for the purpose of procuring bail, but his errand was useless. In conversation with a reporter for The New-York Times he said:

"I defy any one to produce a case on record where a man was indicted for stealing $5,080 and was held under $25,000 bail. It has been fixed in this case simply by public opinion.

"A man visited my office this afternoon and offered to go $10,000 on Seely's bail, merely on account of his poor wife and children, and I fully expected the Commissioner to limit the bail to that amount."

Seely was taken to the Ludlow Street Jail to await trial.

Valentine's Bucket Shop Raided.

W. D. Valentine, the bucket-shop keeper, who was an unwilling witness before the Lexow committee, was arrested yesterday by Acting Capt. Hogan of the Old Slip Police Station, and arraigned in the Tombs Court. He was paroled for examination in the custody of his attorney.

The complainant was Isidore Stern of 122 Sussex Street, Jersey City, who alleged that he had been swindled out of $20.

Valentine was one of the men expelled from the Consolidated Exchange on Thursday. The Stearns Commission Agency, with which he had been connected, was closed in October, on the day he exposed it in testimony before the Lexow committee. It resumed business yesterday, with Valentine on hand to help manage it. His arrest did not interrupt its cheerful operations, and gamblers who wished to bet on its tape quotations were accommodated all day.

Another bucket shop at 55 Broadway, known as the National Stock and Grain Brokerage Company, has been closed.

Sudden Death of Father Denza.

ROME, Dec. 14.—Father Denza, Director of the Vatican Observatory, died this morning from apoplexy, with which he was stricken as he was leaving the presence of the Pope after an audience with his Holiness last evening.

EMILY SUFFERN CAUGHT STEALING

She Had a Muff Full of Small Silverware, but Was Not Held Because She Is a Kleptomaniac.

Emily Suffern, twenty-four years old, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of stealing over $40 worth of silverware.

Miss Suffern was arrested late Thursday afternoon in Stern Brothers' store, in West Twenty-third Street, by a policeman who was detailed from the Central Office to watch the store during the holidays. He saw her acting in a suspicious manner, he claims, and followed her about the place from counter to counter.

The policeman says he saw the young woman take a quantity of goods from different counters, and that he arrested her on the order of Mr. Stern. Miss Suffern fainted when she was told she was arrested for stealing. She was taken into a rear room and Mr. Stern was summoned. He said he did not know her, and added that he wished to make a compiaint against her.

In the meantime her muff had been examined, and over $40 worth of small silverware found in it. There were nail polishers and files, cigarette cases, nail brushes, and manicure implements of all kinds.

When the case came up before Justice Voorhis, Detective Casey of Stern Brothers refused to make a complaint. He made affidavit that the young woman was a kleptomaniac, and that for many years she had been under the care of physicians. When the case was finally called, Miss Suffern walked up to the stand as calmly and as quietly as if nothing at all out of the way had occurred. She told the Justice she had nothing to say.

"But," said Justice Voorhis, "you are brought here on a very serious charge. Have you nothing to say to it?"

"Well," said the young woman, "I did not realize what I was doing. I did not mean to steal."

Justice Voorhis told Miss Suffern that if she ever came before him again he would not allow the charge to be withdrawn. She then left the courtroom, crying.

GOLD SHIPMENTS TO EUROPE

ON TO-DAY'S STEAMSHIPS $3,800,000 WILL BE CARRIED AWAY.

Close Figuring on Rates of Foreign Exchange—Treasury Reserve Is Now $97,138,000.

Withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday reduced the Treasury gold reserve to $97,138,000. The amount taken out was $3,000,000 by gold shippers, and an additional amount, probably about $1,500,000, the destination of which was not stated. Some of it seems to have been intended for bank vaults, a few bankers having evidently concluded that it is time to fortify themselves for another bond issue.

To-day's steamers will carry $3,800,000 gold to Europe. Lazard Frères will send $1,500,000; Hoskier, Wood & Co., $800,000; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $500,000; Baring, Magoun & Co., $500,000, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $500,000. The last-named firm obtained $1,000,000, intending to ship all of it. Kidder, Peabody & Co. canceled an engagement for $500,000. If plans had been carried out, to-day's shipments would have reached $4,800,000.

The reason the full amount planned will not go is that rates of foreign exchange are at a point that minimizes profit. Explanation has been made in The New-York Times of the elements of calculation that enter into the gold movement. The new conditions make figuring on exchange much closer than formerly, and upset formulae heretofore regarded as standard. With $4.89 the lowest rate at which gold weighing 53.70 ounces per $1,000 can be shipped to England, the expectation that rates would touch that figure prompted engagements.

It is hardly probable that gold would have been sent to England even at $4.89, for the price in France is a trifle better than in England just now. But calculations are more readily made in ounces and pounds sterling than in kilograms and francs, and the English rate served as a guide. Instead of advancing yesterday to $4.89, as it was expected to do, it declined to $4.88⅝ under offerings of cotton bills. This doubtless accounted in part for the change of plans. Shippers feared that the decline would extend to French exchange, and the margin was too small for the risk.

France will get very good coin by to-day's shipments. The close figuring of shippers has led to most careful selections of metal. They have had nearly $10,000,000 from which to pick out what they will send. The Treasury reserve one week ago yesterday stood at $106,821,000. Heavy withdrawals began Monday. Since then shippers have been sorting and weighing. It is safe to say that of yesterday's withdrawals of $3,000,000 only so much will be sent away as will average at least 53.70 ounces per $1,000. Some of it will probably weigh more. It weighs 53.75 ounces when it comes from the mint.

The method of calculation for shipments to France is complicated. While English exchange shows the relation of dollars to pounds, French exchange gives the relation of francs to dollars. Thus exports to England are threatened by high rates and to France by low rates. The process of figuring is reversed at the beginning. French exchange was quoted yesterday at 5.14⅜, less 1-16 for short bills, or, by reversing the usual calculation, 5.14 7-16. The export point to France has heretofore been considered standard at 5.14⅜, so that shippers have nominally 5-16 in their favor by that standard. Reduction of the price of gold by France has changed the standard of fineness about 3-32.

Close calculations have been made to show what France pays in francs and centimes for a kilogram of American gold. This must be converted into the price paid per ounce and exchange rates must be worked from that result.

Bankers who went through this process yesterday did not wonder that shipping plans had been changed. They found that $1,000,000 in American gold, 53.70 ounces per $1,000, would yield in France, after paying freight, insurance, commission, and interest, 5,147.182f. Shippers could thus get 5.1472f. for gold costing them 5.1444f., a profit above commissions of .28c. on each £1, or 2,800f. per $1,000,000. At the parity of 19.3 cents per franc, the profit above commission on $3,800,000 was thus figured out at only $2,053.52. Shippers work primarily for commissions, but since the margin above commissions was so small, bankers concluded that shippers would not risk a shipment of $3,800,000 on such a slender margin unless they had either made selections of metal above 53.70 or were assured that rates of exchange would work in their favor while the gold is in transit.

Tried to Shoot Judge Hall.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 14.—Gov. Brown has ordered Col. E. N. Caither of the Second Regiment to go to Hazard, Perry County, where, it is reported, Judge Hall had a narrow escape from being shot in his courtroom.

Joseph Atkins and Jesse Fields, who are charged with the murder of ex-County Judge Combs, were released by Judge Hall on bail. The attempt to shoot him, it is said, was made because of his releasing the prisoners.

Atkins and Fields went to the mountains, where they are now, heavily armed.

It is reported that the shooting in Judge Hall's courtroom has caused a renewal of warfare between the French-Riversole families.

Diphtheria in East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Diphtheria is spreading so rapidly among children at East St. Louis as to cause considerable alarm to parents and physicians. Ten cases have been reported during the last few days. The children living in infected districts have been excluded from the public schools. The disease is alarmingly prevalent in this city, and physicians are using every endeavor to prevent it becoming epidemic.

Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—In the Chamber today the Government opposed a motion to remove the import duty on wool, and was defeated by a vote of 82 to 38. Amos Salvador, Minister of Finance, has resigned, and the other Ministers are considering the situation.

DEATH OF GEN. JOSIAH PORTER

Stricken with Apoplexy on the Elevated Railroad. He Received No Care from Its Employes.

Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter of the State National Guard, who was stricken with apoplexy Wednesday, died at 10:30 last night.

The General seemed to be in the best of health when he was stricken, shortly after leaving the banquet given at Jaeger's, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, by Company G of the Seventh Regiment, which he attended as a guest of honor. He sat through the vaudeville show which followed the banquet, and not until he had reached an elevated car was there any hint of the impending stroke.

C. J. Leach of The Army and Navy Journal was in company with the Adjutant General when he was stricken.

"The General," said Mr. Leach, "and myself started home from Jaeger's a little before 2 o'clock A. M. We took the Third Avenue up-town train at Fifty-ninth Street for our homes in Harlem.

"Shortly after entering the car the General was stricken. His words became unintelligible. His limbs stiffened, and it was as much as I could do to prevent his slipping to the floor. I held him in his seat, and at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, which was the station where we wanted to get off, my charge was utterly helpless, and I had to appeal for assistance to the guard in order to remove him from the car.

"The train moved on, and I was left alone with the General, who was left lying on the platform near the edge. I asked the ticket chopper to help me carry the General to the waiting room. The man refused. He said something about the helpless officer having a "load," which I indignantly denied. I explained that he had suddenly been taken sick. I tried to carry the General into the waiting room myself, but found that I could not do so. I then went inside the waiting room, where the ticket chopper had gone, and where the ticket agent was. I again asked help, but neither of the men would do anything. The result was that I was compelled to leave the sufferer stretched upon the platform in the cold night air while I went in search of a cab.

"Luckily I found one before having to go very far. The General lives in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, near Madison Avenue, and I thought it the best course to take him direct to his home. The cabman and I tried to carry the General down stairs, but found that we could not do so safely. I then summoned the aid of two policemen, and, with their assistance, we got the General safely into the cab. Both of the policemen rendered prompt and intelligent service, as soon as called upon. The number of one was 249, the other's number I did not ascertain. Had it not been for their ready assistance, matters might have been more serious.

"Just before driving away, the ticket agent, who had assumed the case to be one of ordinary intoxication, asked me the General's name. Supposing that he wanted to make a report that he was intoxicated, I gave the name of John Sherwood."

Among messages of sympathy received by the family yesterday were telegrams from Gov. Flower, Clarence H. Yost, Thomas H. McGrath, Commander J. W. Miller of the Naval Reserve, and Robert Shaw Oliver.

Only once before in the history of the State has its Adjutant General died in harness. Nicholas F. Beck, who was Adjutant General to Gov. De Witt Clinton, died while still in active service.

Josiah Porter was appointed Adjutant General by Gov. Hill in 1886. He was a born soldier. He had not only made a great reputation as a battery commander, but also as the commandant of a regiment, for during his command the Twenty-second Regiment advanced in discipline beyond that of any other organization in the State, with the exception of the Seventh.

But it was as Adjutant General that Gen. Porter developed into a commander. Patient, industrious, painstaking, and thorough, he quickly impressed the National Guard with his ability and determination. Taking command in person of the State Camp, he quickly demonstrated, not only to the troops of New-York but to those of other States, and to the regular Army officers detailed at State Headquarters, that he was the ideal National Guard commander, and that he possessed the ability to direct, the sagacity to perceive, and the mind to execute the reforms that were essential to obliterate the old National Guard and to construct the new Guard upon enduring and substantial lines.

No man in the command of troops ever knew their wants so well and so thoroughly as he. No Adjutant General ever went before a legislative committee composed of members hostile to his political party who commanded so much confidence. His recommendation for an appropriation was generally accepted as justifying it.

During his administration the National Guard of the State of New-York was elevated to the dignity of the regular army. The orders he issued were models for soldierly precision. The economical reforms he instituted cannot be measured by dollars and cents. New-York State was raised from the sixth to the first grade under his administration. By his energy and enterprise the guard was supplied with all the modern appliances of war for the field and camp.

Examination of Baggage on Vessels.

Differences at the Custom House regarding the examination after 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the baggage of passengers on arriving steamships were set at rest yesterday by an order from Washington.

It directed that examinations begun before 6 o'clock be finished, but that baggage landed after that hour be held for examination until the following date.

To Consider the Budget for 1895.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will meet Wednesday to begin their consideration of the final budget for 1895.

Mayor-elect Strong, who recently accepted Mayor Gilroy's invitation to attend these meetings, has been furnished with a list of the days at which the estimates for the different departments will be taken up.

Receiver for an Insurance Company.

Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court appointed George A. Morrison yesterday as receiver of the Liberty Insurance Company (fire) of 120 Broadway, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the company. The liabilities, it was stated, cannot exceed $21,000, and there are assets of $230,052.

Seceded from the Club.

The German-American Reform Club of the Twentieth Assembly District had a stormy meeting last night in the clubrooms, 1,389 Second Avenue. The result of the dissension was a split in the club, Joseph Winter and M. Oppenheimer heading the faction which withdrew.

Mr. Turnival Dies of His Injuries.

Samuel Turnival, seventy-nine years old, of 1,138 Third Avenue, died at his home last night, from injuries received on Nov. 3 last, when he was knocked down by a cable car at Third Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street.

Sentenced for Illegal Voting.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 14.—In the Court of Sessions to-day Edward Scully was sentenced to a term at the Elmira Reformatory for illegal voting in this city at the Spring elections.

Wesleyan Club's Dinner.

The twenty-sixth annual dinner and meeting of the Wesleyan University Club of New-York was held at the St. Denis Hotel last evening.

Taxing Unimproved Land Values.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 14.—The Victoria Assembly has passed a bill taxing unimproved land values.

More Earthquakes in Sicily.

PALERMO, Dec. 14.—Slight earthquakes have been felt in Sicily almost daily this week.

CREEDEN'S CAPTAINCY COST HIM $15,000

Confesses to the Lexow Committee that the Money Was for Bribery.

REPPENHAGEN TELLS HOW HE DISPOSED OF THE FUND

He Swears that He Paid John Martin $10,000 and that Part of This Was for Voorhis, Then Police Commissioner.

POLICE BOARD SUSPENDS CREEDEN UPON BYRNES'S SUGGESTION

Senators Indignant, Having Promised the Captain Protection—President Martin and the Superintendent Summoned Before Them—The Officials Promise to Take Steps to Reinstate the Policeman—Justice Voorhis Makes a Denial of the Charges.

Police Captain Timothy J. Creeden yesterday made a clean breast of the circumstances connected with his appointment to a Captaincy. He swore before the Lexow committee that he paid $15,000 for his appointment, and that he understood the money went to ex-Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis, now a Police Justice.

The money was raised by "Barney" Rourke and other friends, and was given to John W. Reppenhagen for transfer to the person whose influence was sought.

Reppenhagen swore that he paid $10,000 of the money to John Martin, Chairman at that time of the Voorhis Democracy,

Timothy J. Creeden,
Who says he paid $15,000 for a Police Captaincy.

Clerk to the State Senate, and dispenser of Voorhis police patronage. Reppenhagen acknowledged that he kept $5,000 himself. He understood that part of the money he gave to Martin was to go to Voorhis.

Upon receiving intelligence of Capt. Creeden's testimony. Police Superintendent Byrnes reported the matter to the Police Commissioners, who were in session, and the Commissioners ordered Capt. Creeden suspended.

This action aroused the indignation of the members of the Senate Committee, who had commended Capt. Creeden and promised to protect him against such proceedings. They subpoenaed the Commissioners and Superintendent Byrnes to appear before them and explain their action.

Commissioner Martin and Superintendent Byrnes obeyed, and, when apprised of the view taken by the committee, they promised to do everything in their power to cause Capt. Creeden's reinstatement.

It was without exception the most exciting session the committee has thus far held. When Capt. Creeden left the stand on Thursday it was felt that the committee had failed in what had promised to be its greatest triumph, and the Senators and counsel were much disappointed. But the reappearance of Capt. Creeden raised their hopes, and their best wishes for success were more than realized.

Capt. Creeden said he was actuated on Thursday in his testimony by a desire to shield those of his friends and the politicians who might be injured by accusations of bribery, and was willing to risk his own reputation rather than sacrifice them because he dreaded to be called an informer. But after consultation with his family, he had decided to speak frankly and tell the truth without reserve.

The testimony of John W. Reppenhagen more than corroborated Capt. Creeden's story. It was not a voluntary confession, but adroitly extracted from him by Mr. Goff.

Mr. Goff held a type-written manuscript in his hand, to which he pretended to refer when questioning Reppenhagen, and the witness, thinking the lawyer had everything in black and white, answered just as Mr. Goff wished.

The result was a complete and detailed statement of how Capt. Creeden bought his gold shield.

CREEDEN TELLS HIS STORY.

The $15,000 Fund He Understood Was to Serve as a Bribe.

When Capt. Creeden went to the witness stand, he wore a most serious air. To all appearances he was laboring under a mental strain, and was prepared to relieve such a tension, come what might.

Mr. Goff greeted the witness pleasantly, and without any preliminary remarks began the re-examination as follows:

Q.—Have you reflected over night on the testimony given yesterday by you and others? A.—Yes, I have, Sir.

Q.—Did you appreciate yesterday the position in which you were placed in view of your honorable army and police record? A.—Yes.

Q.—You remembered that counsel and committee notified you that any testimony you gave could not be used against you in any court or before any board or department? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you appreciate that counsel and committee did everything fair and generous in propounding questions yesterday? A.—I think they did.

Q.—After the first question that was asked you touching the payment of money, you hesitated before answering. Can you explain why you hesitated? A.—Yes, I can.

Q.—Give the explanation in your own way? A.—I had no desire or wish to implicate anybody else, especially those who I supposed were my friends. I did not wish to be placed in the light of an informer.

Q.—So, when confronted with the questions, you feared your influential friends would be implicated in an improper or illegal transaction? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you were willing to run risks and endanger yourself to save your friends? A.—That was it.

Q.—You were determined to sacrifice yourself rather than be called an informer? A.—That is so. I dreaded to be called an informer, for my family is particularly opposed to informers.

Q.—Why? A.—Because they were revolutionists in the old country.

Q.—Hence you had a hereditary dread of having that name applied to you? A.—Yes.

Q.—This investigation does not involve treason to your country or treachery to your friends, and since we are not in Ireland and you cannot be accused of being an informer here, I ask you if you wish to make a statement different from what you made yesterday? A.—Yes. I have considered the whole question with my family.

The Transaction in Detail.

"Tell us all about the transaction," said Mr. Goff. "The best way is the right and truthful way, and I have no doubt that this committee and community will sympathize with you."

Capt. Creeden hesitated a moment as if mapping out the most concise way in which to frame an answer, and then said:

"I was an applicant for the position of Captain from 1887, and went before the Civil Service Board at the first examination under the civil service rules held in this city. I passed a creditable examination, and my name was placed on the eligible list. I went through the same course a second and a third time, and my friends asked me what I was going there for, that I was only wasting time, and if I didn't make up my mind to do one thing or another I had better stay home.

"I was told that appointments were to be made on Dec. 29, 1891, and I remember that several names were mentioned of those who were to receive promotion, and my name was not among them.

"A friend said to me: 'Why don't you bring influence to bear upon the Commissioner who has the vacant Captaincy to fill? You must do it or let it go by default.'

"I was sitting at the desk in the station house at the time, and I asked him whom I should see. He said: 'Reppenhagen is the representative of the New-York Democracy in this district, and he represents Mr. Voorhis. I'll go around and see what he thinks.'

"I said, 'All right,' and he returned half an hour later and said Reppenhagen would visit me in a few minutes. Reppenhagen came, and we had a conversation about the matter. He said: 'I'll go and see Voorhis and see what can be done, and I'll be back.' He returned and said Voorhis would not appoint a Captain that day, and he would see me again. All the appointments, except the Captain, were made that day.

"Reppenhagen saw me again, and said the place could be had for $12,000. I told him I must consider the matter. I did not have the money, and did not know where I could raise it, but I would see my friends. I then called on Bernard Rourke, who called his friends together, and I agreed to stand by whatever they did. They agreed to make up the sum of money between them. While they were working on it Reppenhagen came to me again and said another man had $12,000, and I must put up $3,000 more."

Q.—What is the name of that man? A.—Is it absolutely necessary?

Q.—Yes; what is your answer? A.—Sergt. Wiegand, now Acting Captain of the Fourteenth Precinct.

Without another question being asked, Capt. Creeden testified as follows:

"Reppenhagen also said that if I paid the money I would get the Captaincy and be left in charge of the Eleventh Precinct. I said I would have to consult my friends again, and would let him know whether it was all right. I then went to a stationery store and bought a book of blank notes. I then went to an office and signed about a dozen notes in blank, and left them with Rourke, who was to fill in the amounts and names and give them to the subscribers to the fund.

"I volunteered, to protect my friends, to take out a life insurance policy for $10,000, and I meant to do so, but I was suffering with grip, and the surgeons rejected me.

He Calls on Voorhis.

"The people came together in Rourke's hall, and the money was subscribed and placed with "Billy" Snell, on Reppenhagen's suggestion. I then saw Daniel Patterson, Snell's brother-in-law, who said Snell would be satisfied to hold the money until it was time to pay it. The money was to be paid on the order of Rourke. That, at least, is my understanding of it. The matter went along for a number of days, until one afternoon John Martin came to the station house for me, and said Voorhis wanted to see me. I called on Voorhis at Headquarters, and he questioned me about how long I had been on the force, and then said he intended to appoint me Captain. Voorhis said he had heard that a number of people in the Tenth Ward had made up a sum of money, and he asked if I knew of it. I told him I had no knowledge of it, and then I left.

"I returned to the station house, and had not been there five minutes when I was

telegraphed for to return to Police Headquarters, and when I got back I was appointed Captain, and assigned to the First Precinct at Old Slip.

Q. (By Senator Lexow)—Have you given your whole conversation with Voorhis? A.—I can only remember the substance. He asked me if I knew of a number of liquor dealers who had pooled money for me, and I answered no, because I thought if I said yes I wouldn't get the appointment. I thought Voorhis was simply providing for his own retreat in case of necessity.

Q.—Do you know that Reppenhagen represented Voorhis? A.—Only by what he claimed, and I was appointed that day.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—You felt disappointed at your assignment to the First Precinct? A.—Yes.

Q.—The money was in the hands of Snell? A.—Yes.

Q.—What steps were next taken in the matter? A.—The money was not paid right away.

Q.—Why? A.—There was no particular reason. Reppenhagen came to see me about it, and I sent him to Rourke, who told him the reason the money was not paid was because the contract was broken in sending me to the First Precinct instead of letting me remain in the Eleventh.

Q.—Did you ever say anything to Reppenhagen about the breach of contract? A.—No. He called a second time on me with a friend, and said he hadn't received the money, and I referred him again to Rourke. He said Rourke refused to act in the matter, and I said I'd go and see him myself. I did so, and told Rourke it was no use to fight over it. I would have to stand the loss. I heard then that the money was paid over. I don't know anything more about it except that Reppenhagen got the money.

Q.—How long were you in the First Precinct? A.—Until April, 1892.

Q.—Was any effort made to have you assigned to a better precinct? A.—No. I was transferred to the Fifteenth, succeeding Capt. Ryan, and I remained there eight months. Then I was transferred to the Tenth Precinct, and was there a year lacking a day. I was transferred again on Dec. 6, 1893, to the Thirty-third Precinct, in Morrisania, where I am yet.

Q.—Before you made your successful application for promotion, had you made another application? A.—Yes, twice before. On my first civil service examination I was rated at 97.89 per cent., standing ninth in a class of twenty-two.

Looked upon It as a Bribe.

Q.—Were any men standing lower than you promoted? A.—Yes. The twelfth man, the late Capt. Cassidy. The second time I stood 90 per cent. and twentieth in the class. No one lower than I got an appointment. On the third examination my percentage was 96.

Q.—At either of the two previous examinations were you approached by any persons in regard to promotion? A.—Yes, at the time of the first examination.

Q.—Was the price named? A.—Yes. It was $5,000. That was in 1887.

Q.—What was your answer? A.—I refused, because I didn't think it was right to pay for promotion.

Q.—When you were made a Roundsman did you pay? A.—No.

Q.—Or when you were made a Sergeant? A.—No. Gen. "Baldy" Smith appointed me a Sergeant. He knew my war record, and appointed me on my merits.

Q.—You knew, when you refused the first suggestion to pay for promotion, that it was wrong to do so? A.—Yes, and I said so. I thought that, in view of my record, such a proposition should not be made to me. Besides, I felt that it was wrong to pay a bribe.

Q.—And you knew it was wrong the last time? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you not understand that at the time of your promotion the system in the department had become universally applied to all branches of it, so that no man could be promoted unless he paid? A.—Yes, that was my understanding.

Q.—And it was well understood by every man that sought promotion that they had to pay? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you felt that you had to bow down to the system, though you knew it was corrupt and bad? A.—Yes.

Q.—You could not have been promoted had you not followed the custom? A.—That is so.

Q.—Did you tell Commissioner Voorhis that you were a poor man, with a large family? A.—Yes, and I said that was why I wanted promotion.

Q.—Did he tell you that if you paid money for it you were a fool? A.—Yes, but that was afterward. I met him on the street. He said that he heard I paid for it, and he said if I did I had been swindled.

Q.—When you gave your consent to the raising of the fund it was with the intent that the person having the appointment of a Police Captain in his power should receive a bribe? A.—You can't make anything else out of it.

Q.—After referring Reppenhagen to Rourke, had you any conversation with him? A.—No.

Q.—You inferred that the money was paid to Reppenhagen? A.—Rourke told me so, but Reppenhagen never spoke to me about it.

Q.—Did you go to see Reppenhagen after Voorhis told you you had been swindled? A.—No, I thought that would be a waste of time. I thought Voorhis's statement was only part of a general scheme to throw dust in people's eyes.

Q.—Did Reppenhagen say anything about giving the money to any one? A.—No, but I believed he was to give it to the Commissioner.

"Capt. Creeden," said Mr. Goff, when the Captain had finished his story, "this committeee desires to express its sympathy with you through me, for your unfortunate position, and in view of your services to the country, it thinks the public interests will not be served if you are disturbed in your present position as Captain."

Loud applause greeted Mr. Goff's remarks, and as Capt. Creeden rose to leave the stand every member of the committee stepped up and shook hands with him. This brought out another round of applause Then, as Capt. Creeden passed them, Mr. Goff and Mr. Moss shook hands with him. There was more hand clapping as the Captain walked toward the door and disappeared. It was noticed that the other Captains and policemen in the room turned their faces aside as Capt. Creeden passed them.

REPPENHAGEN FORCED TO SPEAK

Tells How He Paid $10,000 of the Fund to John Martin.

Those of the spectators who had heard Capt. Creeden's testimony and applauded him as he left the courtroom laughed derisively when John W. Reppenhagen was recalled.

Reppenhagen said at first that, after hearing Capt. Creeden's testimony, he had no alterations to make in his previous testimony, and he stoutly maintained that he had told the entire truth on Thursday. He faltered, however, when Senator Lexow reminded him that fifteen years in State prison was the penalty for perjury.

Mr. Goff remarked that Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, "the best man in the country to draw up indictments," was sitting by his side. Then Reppenhagen weakened, and said he did want to correct his previous testimony.

"Then tell us what you did with the $15,000 that was raised by Capt. Creeden's friends," said Mr. Goff.

"I gave $10,000," answered Reppenhagen, slowly, "to ex-Assemblyman John Martin."

"What for?"

"To stop Wiegand's appointment in December."

"What did you do with the rest?"

"I kept it myself."

Q.—Did any person other than Martin receive any of the money? A.—No, only me.

Q.—Was the money paid to Martin after Capt. Creeden's appointment? A.—Yes.

Q.—Wiegand was to have paid for the appointment? A.—I don't know that.

Q.—Capt. Creeden says so. A.—I don't remember any conversation with Creeden. Creeden sent an officer to me the day a Captain was to be appointed. I was in bed. I got up and went to the police station, and then to Police Headquarters to see if I could stop it. I saw John Martin there.

Q.—Why did you talk with Martin? A.—Because I was interested in Creeden, and I thought Martin had influence. Martin was Chairman of the Voorhis Democracy, and I was Chairman of the organization in that Assembly district. I met him on the corner near Police Headquarters.

Q.—Your purpose was to reach Voorhis? A.—Yes, through Martin. He was closest to Voorhis.

Q.—In what shape did you give the $10,000 to Martin? A.—In cash.

Q.—It was drawn on a check to your own order? A.—Yes.

Q.—How soon after depositing the money in the Bowery Bank did you draw it out again? A.—Eight or ten days. I drew it on a check for $9,950. I had previously given him $50 in cash on account.

Q.—Before or after Capt. Creeden's appointment? A.—After.

Q.—What agreement was there that he should get $10,000 out of the $15,000? A.—None.

Q.—I find an entry in your deposit book showing that on Jan. 18, 1892, you deposited $15,100. A.—One hundred dollars was my own money.

Q.—Your stub book shows no record of the check for $9,950. A.—I left it blank.

Q.—So that there should be no trail of the transaction? A.—I never thought anything of the kind.

Q.—The total of your balance in the bank on Jan. 20, 1892, was $2,383.96, and on Jan. 23 it was $12,433.96, leaving a difference of $10,050. You haven't got the check here for $9,950. A.—I can't find it. I haven't got it.

For Creeden's Appointment.

Q.—Is it not a fact that you gave Martin $10,000 for the appointment of Creeden? A.—Yes, afterward.

Q.—You knew when Creeden agreed to have $15,000 raised it was to be used as a bribe for some one? A.—Yes.

Q.—And that the person with power of appointment at that time was Commissioner Voorhis? A.—Yes.

Q.—To whom was the $15,000 to be paid? A.—I was to receive it.

Q.—But who was to get it in consideration of Capt. Creeden's appointment? A.—John Martin.

Q.—But to whom was Martin to pay it? A.—I don't know.

Q.—You knew that Martin had a conversation with Voorhis? A.—No.

Q.—Didn't Martin say that he would go to Voorhis, and stop Wiegand's appointment? A.—No.

Q.—Did Martin know that you were going to keep $5,000? A.—He told me to keep it.

Q.—Were you not visited last night by people interested in this case? A.—No; only Snell. He came to my place.

After a recess had been taken, District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorney Lindsay had an animated conversation with Mr. Goff. Col. Fellows did not wait for the opening of the proceedings, but his assistant remained until adjournment. He listened intently to the testimony and took a full set of notes.

Among the spectators were Capts. Allaire and Ryan, ex-Capts. Doherty and Cross, Sergt. Taylor, and a number of policemen in uniform.

Counselor Barricloo of Jersey City, who represented the committee in the proceedings which resulted in bringing Witness Mathilde Herrman to this city, had a consultation with Messrs. Goff and Moss in relation to the case of Evelyn Bell, who is a refugee in New-Jersey. After this the examination of Reppenhagen was resumed by Mr. Goff.

Q.—Do you know Policeman Mooney? A.—Yes; he was on duty in the Eleventh Precinct at the time.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him? A.—I did. The first intimation I had that Creeden wanted to be made a Captain came from him. He came to me and told me that Creeden would pay $15,000 to be made Captain. He also said that Sergt. Wiegand had put up $12,000 for the place, but Creeden would give $15,000. He also told me that Wiegand was to be appointed that day, and if it could be stopped and Creeden appointed, Creeden was willing to pay $15,000.

Q.—What did you tell him? A.—I said that I would see Martin and try to stop Wiegand's appointment.

Q.—Why did you speak of applying to Martin? A.—He was the Chairman of the County Committee of the New-York Democracy.

Q.—Wasn't he known among the leaders of the Voorhis Democracy as the dispenser of police patronage through Mr. Voorhis? A.—He was. His power extended all over the city, and the leaders went to him when they wanted any police patronage.

Q.—Wasn't that one of the reasons for the organization of the New-York Democracy—to manipulate the patronage from the Police Department through Voorhis? A.—Well, that was the strength of the organization.

Q.—As far as you know, then, money came to you from Creeden? A.—Yes; they were both friends of mine.

Patronage from Voorhis.

Q.—While we are on this question of patronage, how many policemen have you had appointed by Mr. Voorhis? A.—Only two—Frank Buesser is one, the other's name I cannot remember.

Q.—How much did they pay for their appointments? A.—Nothing, as far as I know.

Q.—You saw Voorhis personally about these men? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you get any other patronage from him? A.—I had a man named McCarthy detailed at the Grand Street baths.

Q.—Why didn't you go to Voorhis personally about the Creeden matter? A.—I asked Voorhis to promote a man to Roundsman for me, and he didn't do so, hearing that Martin had charge of the patronage, I went to him.

Q.—Voorhis's failure to appoint your Roundsman convinced you that a little money was necessary to grease the machinery? A.—That's about it.

Q.—You felt that promotions were done in a different way than by personal application, so you went to Martin, who was the dispenser of Voorhis's patronage? A.—Yes.

Q.—When you went to Martin you named the price? A.—Yes.

Q.—Didn't you know that the money you gave Martin was to go in whole or in part to Voorhis? A.—That was my understanding of it.

Q.—Did you know what the Commissioner's share was to be? A.—I did not know that. There was nothing said to indicate how much of this money was to go to Voorhis.

Q.—Was it not common rumor that the Police Commissioners made money out of the appointments? A.—Yes, that was the inference.

Q.—What position did Martin hold in the political organization of which you were a member? A.—He was Chairman of the County Committee, and Voorhis was Chairman of the Executive Committee. Martin also held the position of Journal Clerk of the State Senate.

Mr. Goff—I am very sorry to announce that we have been unable to procure the attendance of Martin. He has been personally served with a subpoena, and we have been informed that he is paralyzed, and has been paralyzed ever since the last election.

Senator Bradley—Physically or mentally?

Mr. Goff—Both, I believe. We have sent a cab for him, however, and we hope to have him here.

Senator O'Connor—The Democrats had the Legislature when Martin was Journal Clerk there.

The examination of Reppenhagen was continued:

Q.—The promotion of Creeden was not a question of political patronage—it was a transaction on a strictly cash basis? A.—Yes, that was about it.

Q.—When did you proceed with the negotiations? A.—When the money was in the bank.

Q.—How was it that the money was placed in Snell's hands? A.—That was done at my suggestion. Creeden asked me to name some person to hold the money, and I named Snell, as I knew him to be an honorable man. I went to see him about the matter, and told him that if Creeden was made Captain he was to pay the money over to me.

Q.—Wasn't there some trouble about paying over the money after the appointment was made? A.—There was, because when he was appointed he was sent to the Old Slip station, when the understanding was that he would have charge of the Eleventh Precinct. Creeden's friends refused to pay over the money, because they said somebody had broken faith. I went to Mr. Howard and told him that it was not fair for them to refuse to pay, for I had told Martin that the money was up. Snell refused to surrender the money without an order from Barney Rourke.

Martin's Share of the Fund.

Q.—It appears that the money was put in the bank on Jan. 4, 1892, but Creeden was not appointed until Jan. 12. Now tell us what occurred between those dates? A.—After the money was put up, I went to Martin and told him about it, and he said he would see what he could do. I told him that Wiegand had put up $12,000 for the appointment, and that it would be worth $15,000 to substitute Creeden for Wiegand.

Q.—When was Wiegand to be appointed? A.—That was on Dec. 30, 1891, the same day that Capt. Devery was appointed. Mooney came to me during the forenoon of that day and told me that Wiegand was to be appointed. I met Martin at the corner of Houston and Mulberry Streets, and told him about it, and asked him to see Voorhis and stop Wiegand's appointment, and that there was $15,000 in it if he could get Creeden appointed in place of Wiegand. He said that he would see what could be done about it. That same afternoon I went to Police Headquarters to see Martin. I went into Voorhis's office, and asked his clerk, Sherman, about Martin. He told me that Martin had been there, and that I might find him in the liquor store on the northwest corner of Mulberry and Houston Streets.

Q.—Was that Martin's headquarters? A.—I don't know, but, any way, I found him there.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said that he had got the Commissioner to lay over the appointment.

Q.—Did he ask you how soon you could get the money? A.—He did, and I told him how the money would be put up, and he was satisfied.

Q.—Did you ask for a commission? A.—I did not. I was acting as the friend of Creeden.

Q.—Did Martin say how much of this money he was to get? A.—He did not. He said, however, that he was only to get a small portion of it.

Q.—Did he say who was to get the rest? A.—He did not; but I inferred, of course, that the largest part of the money was to go to the Commissioner. I naturally believed that it would go to the Commissioner who made the appointment.

Q.—When did you next see Martin about this matter? A.—I saw him in my own place the day that he got the telegram notifying him that he had been appointed Journal Clerk of the Senate. He told me that he had seen the Commissioner, and he thought it would be all right.

Q.—Did he tell you that he had told Commissioner Voorhis how much money had been put up? A.—He did not. The Commissioner's name was not mentioned, but it was well understood between us who the Commissioner was.

Q.—When did you see him again? A.—I heard a rumor that Wiegand was to be appointed, and I went to Albany to see Martin about it.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—At the Delavan Hotel, where he was staying.

Q.—Did you accuse Martin of bad faith? A.—I did.

Q.—Didn't you say that if Creeden was not appointed you would be in an awful hole? A.—I did. I said that if this plan was not carried out it would play the d— with the organization. I told him that it was wrong to act that way.

"Voorhis Wanted All," He Reports.

Q.—Wasn't Martin very angry? A.—He was. He said it was not a fair deal. I don't remember all he said, but he did say that he would go to New-York and see the Commissioner.

There was an interruption in the testimony at this point, it being announced that Capt. Creeden, in spite of what the committee had suggested in his case, had been suspended by the Police Commissioners. When Mr. Goff took up Reppenhagen again he inquired as to—

Q.—Didn't Martin say to you in the barroom of the Delavan House, as he struck his clenched hand on the bar: "Voorhis wants the whole; he is a hog"? A.—Yes, he said something like that.

Q.—Didn't you say that Voorhis wanted everything, that he wanted the whole earth? A.—Yes.

Q.—Didn't you tell Martin that if Creeden wasn't appointed you would tell Snell to give up the money to the subscribers to the Fund? A.—I did.

Q.—Didn't you say to Martin if Wiegand was appointed there wouldn't be a dollar in it for him? A.—I did.

Q.—Didn't you say to him that he would be left, and the only chance for him to make any money was to have Creeden appointed? A.—I did.

Q.—Why did you go to Albany? A.—I went in the interest of Creeden, who agreed to pay expenses if appointed.

Q.—When did you see Martin? A.—I saw him in Albany on Thursday, and the following Saturday he came to my store and said he had seen the Commissioners and Creeden was sure of the appointment, that it would be made at the next meeting, and that Voorhis had pledged his word to do it.

Q.—Didn't you go to Albany a second time? A.—I did. I again heard a rumor that Wiegand was to be appointed, and I went to Albany and saw Martin in the Senate Chamber. He told me it was all right, and not to be uneasy. I said to him: "John, you had better go down to New-York yourself and remain with Voorhis until he makes the appointment." I don't remember when I saw him next, but he told me the appointment would be made the next Tuesday. I heard of the appointment at the station house, and went to Police Headquarters and was present when Creeden was sworn. I met Martin the same day, and told him the money would be paid right away. Some time that night Martin came to my saloon and wanted the money. Snell wouldn't give it up without an order from Rourke. Martin said he was afraid we would not get the money.

Q.—Why did Snell refuse to give up the money? A.—Rourke wouldn't give the order to release it, because Creeden had not been sent to the Eleventh Precinct.

Q.—Was it not because Creeden had been sent to a precinct where he could not make money fast enough to pay back the money he had borrowed? A.—That was about it. The subscribers to the fund had a meeting and they concluded to pay over the money to me, and Snell gave me the check on Saturday night, and I deposited it on the following Monday. I did not see Martin again until the following Friday.

POLICE BOARD SUSPENDS CREEDEN

Senators Indignant and Martin and Byrnes Closely Examined.

After the regular meeting of the Police Board yesterday, the Commissioners suspended Capt. Creeden from duty.

Superintendent Byrnes went before the Commissioners and made an official report of the testimony given before the Lexow committee by the Captain, concerning his payment of $15,000 to secure his promotion to a Captaincy. The Superintendent recommended that the Captain be suspended. The Commissioners approved the recommendation.

The board also directed Mr. Byrnes to prefer charges against the Captain, based upon the testimony given before the committeee.

When the action of the Police Board became known to the Lexow committee its members were highly indignant. Chairman Lexow interrupted the proceedings, and said:

"I have just been informed that Superintendent Byrnes has filed charges against Capt. Creeden, growing out of his testimony given here this morning, under the promise of protection from this committee, and that the Police Commissioners have suspended the Captain. In view of the position taken by this committee, and the pledge given to the witness, I think that the action of the Police Commission is an outrage."

Mr. Goff—Information to a similar effect has just come to me also. This action is more than extraordinary, when we see Captains against whom just as serious charges have been made before this committee have not been suspended, but allowed to proceed in their regular duties. This course was not pursued when Capt. Devery was indicted on evidence furnished by the Society for the Prevention of Crime. In that case I recall that the President of the board refused to suspend him. We had the spectacle of Capt. Schmittberger under indictment for felony in accepting a bribe coming on the stand and pleading that indictment as a bar against examination by this committee. He has not been suspended. Capt. Creeden has not been indicted, and there are no charges pending against him, and yet he has been suspended, notwithstanding the fact that he gave his testimony under the protection which this committee accords witnesses who testify before it.

Chairman Lexow—It is abominable. Mr. Goff, send for the Commissioners and the Superintendent and let them appear before us at once.

This announcement was applauded. Subpoenas were made out, and W. Travers Jerome and one of the Deputy Sergeants at Arms left the courtroom for Police Headquarters.

When they returned, President James J. Martin of the Board of Police was with them.

President Martin Examined.

He was immediately called to the stand and Reppenhagen's examination was suspended. Mr. Goff began the examination.

Q.—Information has reached this committee, Mr. Martin, that the Board of Police has suspended Capt. Creeden. Is that true? A.—Yes, Sir, it is.

Q.—Will you tell us why he was suspended? A.—At about 3 o'clock this afternoon, after the regular meeting of the board, Superintendent Byrnes sent word that he wanted to see the Commissioners in executive session. He reported that Capt. Creeden had confessed that he had paid $15,000 for his appointment and recommended his suspension, and he was so suspended. I think it but fair to the board to say that the Commissioners were not at that time aware of the position taken by the committee and its counsel in the matter. The board has now adjourned, and I have no power individually to remove the suspension.

Q.—The Board of Police has knowledge that other Captains have been accused before this committee, and there are Captains under indictment. Why have they not been suspended? A.—There is but one Captain under indictment at present. Charges are being now prepared against him.

Q.—That's the Captain I refer to, Capt. Schmittberger. Mr. Forget, the representative of a large mercantile company, has sworn that he gave him a bribe of $500. Did you or any of your colleagues offer a resolution to suspend him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did the Superintendent recommend his suspension? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Since the sittings of this committee has any Captain been suspended, but Capt. Credeen? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Goff then read the statement made by the committee in regard to protecting Capt. Creeden.

"That," said Mr. Goff, "is the official expression of the committee. Are you disposed to disregard it?"

Mr. Martin—I am not. I am inclined to give it the fullest attention and consideration. I shall call a meeting of the board and bring the matter before it.

Chairman Lexow—The committee believes that the action of Capt. Creeden deserves the highest credit. He has rendered a service to the community by his testimony. Are you going to punish Capt. Creeden for telling the truth?

Mr. Martin—That is a very delicate question. I, too, think that Capt Creeden has rendered the State a service.

Chairman Lexow—Are you willing to aid the committee in purifying the department? Are you going to act in harmony with the committee?

Mr. Martin—I am willing to aid it in every way that can be done in that direction. I am not desirous of punishing Capt. Creeden for telling the truth.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Are you willing to restore Capt. Credeen to active service? A.—As far as my vote is concerned I am. I will do all that lies in my power to have the suspension rescinded. The only question in my mind is whether the community would like to have Capt. Creeden retain his position under the circumstances. If he asked to retire, I would support his petition.

Mr. Goff—He should not be made to suffer for the system under which the purchase of his Captaincy was made possible. What is his record in the department?

Mr. Martin—He has been an excellent officer, thoroughly efficient, and I would have been glad to have appointed him, if I could at the time he was made Captain.

Byrnes Gives His Reasons.

President Martin was excused and Superintendent Byrnes, who had come into the room, was then called and sworn. He was asked what were his reasons for recommending the suspension of Capt. Creeden.

"By his own statement he was guilty of perjury," replied the Superintendent. "First, he swore that he had not paid any money for his appointment, and this morning he confessed that he had paid $15,000 for it. Of course, one of these statements was false, and perjured testimony. I thought it best that he should be suspended until the matter was finally disposed of."

"But," queried Mr. Goff, "other Captains have been charged with blackmail, extortion, and other offenses; why were they not suspended?"

"The cases are different," replied the Superintendent, "the other Captains have all denied their guilt, and the law assumes them to be innocent until they are found guilty. In the case of Capt. Creeden, his confession proves his guilt."

Mr. Goff—Is there any precedent for your action?

Superintendent Byrnes—There is not. There is no precedent for such cases. This is the first time in the records of the department that an accused Captain has confessed his guilt. It is an unwritten law of the department that an officer charged with a criminal offense and out on bail should be allowed to perform his duty until his trial.

Q.—You have been in the military service of the United States. Is it not customary to relieve from duty officers charged with offenses? A.—I believe it is, but I am not an expert in such matters.

The Superintendent was asked about cases where officers charged with serious offenses had their shields taken from them, but he said they were isolated, around which there doubtless were extraordinary circumstances.

Q. (By Mr. Goff.)—Mr. Superintendent, is it not a common rumor that certain Captains have paid money for their appointments? A.—Yes, I have heard the rumors, but I haven't any knowledge on the subject.

Q.—Are you willing to co-operate with the committee in their efforts to expose the corruption and remedy the abuses in the department? A.—I am ready and willing, and have always been to do all that lies in my power to purify the department.

Q.—You must recognize the difficulty in obtaining testimony. It is very difficult. A.—I assume so; but I think the committee is getting on very well, indeed.

Q.—Do you think that a Captain who has come forward, and, under exceptional pressure, has told that he paid for his appointment, should be punished for telling the truth? Would not such punishment deter other Captains from coming forward and telling the truth? A.—I think that a Captain who has made such conflicting statements is not a fit officer to take charge of a precinct containing a population of 75,000 and protect their lives and property.

Mr. Goff read to the Superintendent the statement of the views of the committee in regard to the case of Capt. Creeden. Mr. Byrnes said he had not been aware of the position taken by the committee when he recommended the suspension, and, in consequence of the desire of the committee, he would do all in his power to have the suspension revoked. The Superintendent was then excused.

HOWE COACHES SCHMITTBERGER

His Position Before the Committee—Lexow Compliments Goff.

At the opening of the committee's session yesterday Mr. Goff extended to Richard Croker an opportunity to be heard in regard to the testimony of Michael Moran, the tugboat man, who said on Thursday that he had paid checks to the ex-leader of Tammany Hall in political contributions, believing that if he did not he would lose his contracts.

Senator Lexow said that if Mr. Croker did appear before the committee he would be subjected to the same examination as other witnesses.

Lawyer William F. Howe came into the courtroom while the Senator was speaking. Mr. Goff said Mr. Howe desired to state a legal point to the committee.

"How long will it take?" asked Senator Lexow.

"Not thirty seconds," said Mr. Howe.

Mr. Goff then called Capt. Max Schmittberger, who strode up to the stand and was sworn.

"You are Captain of the Nineteenth Precinct?" asked Mr. Goff.

"I decline to answer any questions, by advice of counsel," said Capt. Schmittberger.

"Oh, answer that question," ordered Mr. Howe.

"Yes."

"How long have you been a Captain?"

"Four years."

"How much money did you pay for your appointment to a Captaincy?"

"This witness," said Lawyer Howe, rising, "is under indictment for a felony. Being under indictment, I have advised him not to answer any questions on any subject that might tend to incriminate him."

"You are under indictment?" asked Mr. Goff of the Captain.

"Yes."

"Do you decline to answer the questions put to you on the ground as stated by your counsel?"

"I do."

"Tell us yourself what those grounds are, so that we may put it on record."

"By advice of counsel, I decline."

"Answer the question," said Lawyer Howe. "It is as clear as sunlight."

"I decline to answer," said Capt. Schmittberger, doggedly, "on the ground that it might tend to incriminate me, and by advice of counsel."

Capt. Schmittberger was then excused.

In addition to the testimony of Capt. Creeden and Reppenhagen, the committee heard the story of Lena Meyer, who said that, while living in a place in West Third Street, she on three occasions had paid $80 to Lawyer Price for Capt. Brogan. This was a monthly payment for protection, she said.

After the committee had examined Messrs. Martin and Byrnes, respecting Creeden's suspension, Policeman Mooney, referred to by Reppenhagen, was sworn, and will be the first witness at the next hearing.

There was a short consultation between the members of the committee and the counsel, Messrs. Goff, Jerome, and Moss.

Chairman Lexow then announced that, when the committee adjourned, it would be to Tuesday next, at 10:30 o'clock.

"The committee takes this action on its own responsibility," said Chairman Lexow. "We recognize the large amount of work which it is necessary for the counsel to do in order to bring out the facts. The work of Mr. Goff has been marvelous in the examination of people so that the testimony of witnesses could be given here.

"In the preparation of the evidence, the details of which we have heard to-day, the committee wishes to express its gratification to Mr. Goff and to his associates. I repeat that it is marvelous."

JUSTICE VOORHIS'S STATEMENT.

Never Saw Reppenhagen, He Says, About Creeden's Appointment.

Police Justice Voorhis said last night that he had never seen Reppenhagen in regard to the appointment of Creeden. Regarding Creeden, he made this statement:

I do not know how Capt. Creeden could possibly have thought I did not mean what I said when I called him into my office before he was appointed and told him that he must not pay or promise to pay any one for his appointment. I said then that I knew it was common talk that no man could be made a Captain unless he paid well for it. I told him that I did not want any money; that he must not pay any to any one, and that, if he had promised to do so, he must revoke that promise, as it was not necessary for him to pay a cent for his appointment.

"I have learned to-day that the door of the room was open at the time of that conversation, and two men heard me make the statement I now make to you.

"For a long time before I appointed Capt. Creeden I had been considering the matter. Sergt. Wiegand was much better known to me than Capt. Creeden. I had known the Sergeant a long time, as he lived in my part of town. I should have been very glad to have appointed him, but I did not feel that I could consistently do so, when Capt. Creeden had been longer on the force, was an older man, had been Sergeant for a longer time, and had a much better war record. Those were the reasons why I appointed Creeden.

"The day before I made the appointment I went to see Wiegand and told him that I thought it was only fair to him to tell him that I had decided to appoint some one else. At that time I told him that the reason why I did not appoint him was because there were other men on the list who had longer records than he and better war records.

"As I remember it now, I sent for Creeden at 11 o'clock on the morning that he was appointed, and told him I had heard reports that money was always paid for appointments. He assured me then that he was a poor man, and that he could not afford to pay any one for appointment. He said that he was in debt at the time, as he had not been able to support his family properly on the salary he got as Sergeant. He had, he said, been able to give all his children a good education, but that had made him go in debt.

"Then, if I remember correctly, Creeden was called before the board and appointed. I think, but I will not be sure, that I asked him again whether he had paid for his appointment."

"What do you know about John Martin?" was asked.

"I know Martin pretty well," said the Justice. "It was on my recommendation that he was sent to the Assembly. I have always known him to be honest and thoroughly reliable. He used to come to see me at Headquarters frequently. As for Reppenhagen, I know less about him and little that is good. As between Martin and Reppenhagen I would believe the former's word when I would not take the latter's oath.

"Reppenhagen was the Treasurer of the New-York Democracy, and when he left his office he was $700 or $800 behind in his accounts. We expelled him from the organization, and there was, I think, some talk of prosecuting him criminally, but nothing ever came of it.

"That, I think, is all that there is for me to say. These men may have taken the money, as Capt. Creeden says they did, but I never took a penny from any man for my influence in any case."

WHAT MR. CROKER HAS TO SAY.

Moran's Checks Were Contributions to Tammany Hall, He Declares.

Richard Croker, formerly leader of Tammany Hall and Chairman of its Finance Committee, was visited yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times at the real estate office of the firm of Peter F. Meyer & Co., 111 Broadway, of which he is a member, and asked about the testimony of the Lexow witness Moran, who swore to having sent checks to Tammany Hall as campaign contributions.

These checks were sent to Mr. Croker and were indorsed by him. Mr. Croker said:

"The checks explain themselves. As the witness testified, they were sent as contributions to Tammany Hall. As Chairman of the Finance Committee of that organization, I indorsed them. Most of the checks that came to Tammany Hall for campaign contributions were made out to my order, and, of course, I indorsed them, just as any business man would indorse checks sent him. The money that these checks represented was sent for campaign purposes and used for campaign purposes.

"Why don't they ask the Union League Club, the Republicans, and the County Democracy about campaign contributions? Let the committee, if it wants to look into the subject of political contributions, look into all parties, and not make its inquiry partisan."

"Have you read Mr. Goff's statement to-day inviting you to testify?"

"Oh! yes."

"Are you going to volunteer as a witness?"

"I cannot answer that question, because I do not know. I will not say whether I will be a witness or not, for the reason that I have not considered the matter. I do not care to talk about it now."

Mr. Croker declined to discuss the Creeden matter, or any other phase of the Lexow committee's investigation.

Politicians, in discussing the check story, said every one knows that Mr. Croker, as Chairman of Tammany's Finance Committee, received all checks for contributions sent to Tammany in many of its greatest campaigns prior to this year, just the same as the Treasurer of any other organization received checks for campaign contributions.

CAREER OF CAPT. CREEDEN.

His Record in the War and His Service as a Policeman.

Police Captain Timothy J. Creeden was born in Ireland on Sept. 21, 1839. He came to this country with his parents when he was less than fourteen years old. When a young man he was employed in the chandelier factory of Fellows, Hoffman & Co., at 74 Beekman Street. Hoffman was an uncle of the late Gov. Hoffman.

Creeden was employed there for eight years, and only left when the war broke out, when he answered the call for troops. Before the war Creeden was a member of Eagle Hook and Ladder No. 4 of the Old Volunteer Fire Department. While going to a fire one night he was run over by Engine No. 31. One of the wheels crushed his right leg and another wheel struck him on the head. His heavy fire cap saved his life.

He was one of the first to enlist for the war. He joined the Second Regiment, New-York State Militia, which was subsequently called the Eighty-second New-York Volunteers. This regiment went to the front on May 19, 1861. For bravery Creeden was promoted to Sergeant of the regiment. He fought in twenty-three engagements, from the first Bull Run to Bristow Station. He was honorably discharged on June 15, 1864.

Upon his return to the city he resolved to join the police force. He was appointed Oct. 5, 1864, and was sent to the Eighteenth Precinct, where he performed patrol duty for twelve years. He was stationed on First Avenue for a period of six years, which at that time was considered to be one of the roughest places in New-York. On April 4, 1876, he was made a Roundsman, in which capacity he served under Capt. McDonnell, "Lightning Charley," in the Eighth Precinct; under Capt. Foley, in the old Tenth Precinct; under Capt. Davis, in the old Twelfth Precinct, and also under Capts. Petty, Robbins, and Clinchy.

He was sent in April, 1879, as Acting Sergeant to the old Tenth Precinct, now the Eleventh, in Eldridge Street. On Aug. 2 of the same year he was promoted to full Sergeant. He remained in the Eldridge Street precinct up to the time he was promoted to Captain. For two years previous to his promotion he was Acting Captain most of the time during the illness of the late Capt. Cassidy.

Commissioner Voorhis, now Police Justice, promoted Creeden to a Captaincy on Jan. 12, 1892.

He was placed in command of the Old Slip Station, and later had charge of the Fifteenth Precinct, in Mercer Street. He was transferred from there over a year ago to Morrisania, where he is now stationed.

Creeden's record in the department was excellent. He distinguished himself on numerous occasions. On Oct. 5 last he celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his appointment on the force.

The members of the Police Board at the time of Creeden's promotion to a Captaincy were Commissioners James J. Martin, John McClave, John R. Voorhis, and Charles F. MacLean.

THE COMMITTEE SHOULD SUGGEST

Dr. Parkhurst's Views Regarding Police Reorganization Legislation.

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst reiterated yesterday his opinion that the Lexow committee should be allowed to make the first suggestion to the Senate regarding the reorganization of the Police Department. He says that he believes it incumbent upon the committee to draft the reorganization bill; that it was sent down here with that purpose in view, and that he has noticed that Mr. Lexow has been constantly shaping his questions with reference to the legislation which is to follow the committee's report.

"As regards the society for the Prevention of Crime," said Dr. Parkhurst, "we have been soaking in this thing for three years. I venture to say that we understand the condition of the department and its needs better than most of the Committee of Seventy. And yet I don't think that any member of our Executive Committee has any purpose of drafting a bill. We have our own ideas, and we will, when the proper time comes, try to make them known to the community. It is very important that the powers of the committee should be prolonged for a year, and that is a way in which prominent members of the community can make their influence felt."

The Sub-Committee on Legislation of the Committee of Seventy decided some time ago to consult with the Lexow committee upon the subject of the police reorganization bill. Chairman Larocque of the Seventy said yesterday that the members of the Seventy would be glad to suggest to and consult with the members of the Lexow committee upon this matter, but they were waiting for the members of that committee to take the initiative in the framing of the bill.

Wiegand Makes a Denial.

Acting Captain Weigand of the Fourteenth Precinct denied last night that he was to pay $12,000 for the place awarded to Creeden. The Police Board yesterday decided that there was no necessity to make any inquiries respecting the case in which Wiegand's name was brought in.

Say Schmittberger May Confess.

There was considerable stir about the Criminal Court Building yesterday, and various rumors were in circulation respecting the action of the Grand Jury and the men accused by Capt. Creeden.

After Schmittberger appeared before the Senate committee it was said that he might be the next policeman to make a confession.

Policeman Thorne in Custody.

Police Augustus G. Thorne, who was mentioned as a go-between during the trial of ex-Police Captain Stephenson, was arrested yesterday on two indictments, charging him with aiding and abetting Stephenson in acts of bribery, and also with perjury because of his testimony before the Police Commissioners.

Thorne was arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Judge Ingraham asked him if he had counsel. He said that he had not had time to procure a lawyer; that he had been on post all the morning, and that when he reached the station house he was told that he was wanted in the Criminal Court Building, so he came directly The court gave him until Monday to plead.

Bail was fixed at $5,000 on the perjury charge, and $2,500 on the bribery charge.

Mrs. Hastings Arrested.

Mrs. Georgiana Hastings has been twice subpoenaed to appear before the Lexow committee. Her failure to obey the second summons resulted in the issuance of a warrant for her arrest, which was placed in the hands of Detective James W. Trainor of the District Attorney's office. Detective Trainor arrested Mrs. Hastings yesterday. She was taken to Police Headquarters and placed in a cell. Police Justice Martin called there last night and admitted her to bail in $5,000.

Chicago to Follow Goff's Plan.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Alderman William R. Kerr, Chairman of the Special Council Committee appointed to investigate Chicago's Police Department has returned from New-York, where he examined the work done by the Lexow Committee and the methods adopted to bring corruption and other crookedness to the surface. He said he inteneded following the Lexow-Goff plan as closely as possible. He is determined to con

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HENRY JAMES AS A PLAYWRIGHT

THEATRICALS. Second Series: The Album; The Reprobate. By Henry James. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

With the publication of this handsome volume Mr. James has completed an undertaking which, as his two elaborate prefaces show, has caused him much perturbation of mind. His reasons for giving to the reader of fiction four comedies written for stage performance only are plausible and elegantly expressed. But we need scarcely quote them, in view of the fact that every thinking reader will decide for himself—quite unfairly to Mr. James, it may be, but such is human nature—that the author still privately holds to the opinion that the plays were worth the performance, and indulges a secret hope that the reader will agree with him. Probably few readers will so agree, but to offset their opinion will be ever the indisputable fact that the opinion of a person with large practical experience in stage work, in this matter, is often wide of the mark. There are, in fact, very few even among actors and managers who can judge accurately of the value of a play by reading it, wherefore an unprofessional opinion is absolutely worthless. Thus the only fair test of the theatrical value of Mr. James's four plays is the test of public performance, which has been denied them.

The two plays in the new volume are light, fanciful comedies, scarcely farcical in treatment, though the dramatic idea sometimes has the exaggeration of farce. Each has few personages and the dress is modern, while the scenic requirements are the simplest. The dialogue is largely made up of equivoque and what we should have called "epigram" before Oscar Wilde and his followers seized upon the ownership of that word, for which another is now sadly needed to apply to literature. It will not do to say that Mr. James employs any form that is used by Mr. Wilde.

The plots are slender but well proportioned. In his attempt to keep within the "traffic of the stage," Mr. James is sometimes so very "elliptical" in thought and action as to disturb the reader's sense of probability, but, doubtless, in the performance the desired effect would be secured.

As we ventured to guess that one of the plays in the first volume, the title of which has already escaped us, was designed for Miss Ada Rehan, we now venture a double guess—that of the plays in the present volume the first was intended for Mr. Charles Wyndham and the second for Mr. Weedon Grossmith. The character which, as we infer, was designed for Mr. Wyndham is a cold-blooded, extravagantly heartless, over-fastidious, selfish Baronet. Wyndham would doubtless play the part to perfection, but he could never gain the sympathy of his audience with it. Grossmith's rôle is a droll youth of thirty years, kept in absolute subjection by his stepmother in order to extinguish the evil in his nature. He had one swing at the age of twenty, and consequently he has a brief but picturesque "past," which is brought vividly into the play. But he overcomes it, and all his bad tendencies, through the influence of an unusually interesting good girl. Clearly, much of the humor in "The Reprobate" is too subtle for the stage. The play demands of an audience close attention to minute details of speech and action, intellectual alertness such as the appreciative reader of Mr. James's novels must possess. There is a lack of theatrical "perspective."

But both pieces have the charm of exquisite workmanship, and it is a great pity that there is not a theatre in the whole English-speaking world where such plays can be properly tried for the benefit of the few who would like to see them tried.

BOOKS OF THE PAST WEEK

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have ready the promised "Life and Letters of Maria Edgeworth," edited by Augustus J. C. Hare. The book, while new to the public, is not new to print. After Miss Edgeworth's death, the letters were printed by her stepmother, but for private circulation only. They have never had other publication. "As all her generation has long since passed away," says Mr. Hare, "her family now permits that these letters should be read beyond the limits of its own circle. An editor has had little more to do than to make a selection, and to write such a thread of biography as might unite the links of the chain." The work is in two octavo volumes, in large type, and has a portrait and a view of Miss Edgeworth's home.

"The Crusades: The Story of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem," by T. A. Archer and Charles L. Kingsford, (Putnams,) is the latest contribution to the Story of the Nations Series. In including in the history of the crusades the story of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem information is given in regard to a comparatively unknown side of the crusading history. Beginning with what is known as the age of the pilgrim, the history concludes with the decay and destruction of Dacre.

—In the second series of "Studies in Modern Music," by W. H. Hadow, (Macmillan,) are musical biographies of Chopin, Dvorak, and Brahms. As an introduction the author gives a chapter on the outlines of musical form, showing what are the faculties of appreciation, what is meant by style and structure, and, finally, the function of music. The life of Chopin is always a most interesting topic, and he is better known to us in the United States than are Dvorak or Brahms. Perhaps, of modern musicians, the life history of Dvorak exhibits the strangest accidents of fortune.

—The Messrs. Lippincott publish "Chambers's Concise Gazetteer of the World, Topographical Statistical, Historical"—a much smaller volume than their own standard gazetteer, but an inexpensive substitute for it on many occasions. The book is made uniform, with the several Brewer and other handbooks issued by the Lippincotts, and is clearly printed on paper that does not show through.

—The Messrs. Putnam have a second and enlarged edition of Anson Phelps Stokes's book of several months ago entitled "Joint Metallism." This volume belongs in the Questions of the Day Series, and has found many interested readers. Mr. Stokes has written for it a new and extended preface.

LITERARY NOTES

—It is authoritatively announced that John T. Morse, Jr., the editor of the American Statesmen Series, and the writer of four volumes in the series, will prepare a memoir of Oliver Wendell Holmes, in which will be given a large number of letters.

—The new volume—the fourth—of Prof. McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," will be ready early in 1895. In the closing chapters the author treats of early magazines and periodicals.

—Rider Haggard has written an introduction to the "Life and Adventures of John Gladwyn Jebb," which Roberts Brothers expect to bring out at an early day.

—Benjamin Kidd's "Social Evolution" has already been so much on the press that the original plates have been worn out. Macmillan & Co. have in hand a new set of plates, which will make a smaller page than the old ones made.

—Roberts Brothers will soon have ready a work on "The Condition of Woman in the United States," by Mme. Blanc, (Th. Bentzon,) which has been translated by Abby L. Alger. Mme. Blanc gives a critical sketch of noted American women, with comments on colleges, clubs, societies, and society, as she saw them during her recent visit.

—The famous "Soldier's Pocket Bible" of the army of Cromwell, of which a copy was sold in Boston last month for $1,000, is about to be reprinted, with an introduction by Lord Wolseley. Roberts Brothers will be the American publishers.

—Dodd, Mead & Co. have in preparation a translation of C. de Varigny's French work on "The Women of the United States."

—The sum received by Mr. de Maurier from the publishers of the original drawings illustrating "Peter Ibbetson" and "Trilby" is declared to have been £1,500.

—The first edition of Mr. Addison C. Rand's treatise on "The Uses of Compressed Air" has all been sold by the Republic Press, and a second will soon appear. Mr. Rand's book is not technical, but practical and understandable. It is profusely illustrated.

—A series of handbooks on athletic sports has been undertaken by Dodd, Mead & Co. The first will deal with the bicycle, and the scond with golf. The aim will be to meet the needs of amateurs, rather than professionals.

—George Moore's new book, "Celibates," will be copyrighted for issue in this country. This step was not taken with his "Esther Waters." Macmillan & Co. will issue "Celibates."

—The first number has just appeared of "The Home: How to Make It, and How to Enjoy It," a periodical published under the direction of the ladies of All Souls' Universalist Church, in Brooklyn. Benjamin W. Wilson is the publisher, and Herbert F. Gunnison the editor. Among the contributors to the first number are St. Clair McKelway, Bernard Peters, Murat Halstead, and W. H. Gibson. Numerous full-page illustrations are given. The papers are all brief and on topics of living interest.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE WOMEN OF SHAKESPEARE. By Louis Lewes, Ph. D. Translated from the German by Helen Zimmern. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50

JOINT-METALLISM. A Plan by Which Gold and Silver Together, at Ratios Always Based on Their Relative Market Values, May Be Made the Metallic Basis of a Sound, Honest, Self-Regulating, and Permanent Currency, Without Frequent Recoinings, and Without Danger of One Metal Driving Out the Other. By Anson Phelps Stokes. Second edition. Enlarged. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

THE CRUSADES. The Story of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. By T. A. Archer and Charles L. Kingsford. Story of the Nations Series. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

PHILIP OF POKANOKET. An Indian Drama. By Alfred Antoine Furman. 12mo. New-York: Stettiner, Lambert & Co. $1.50.

MARTHA. By Hutton C. Hamilton. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

EVOLUTION AND THE IMMANENT GOD. An Essay on the Natural Theology of Evolution. By William F. English, Ph. D. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

LITTLE JOURNEYS TO THE HOMES OF GOOD MEN AND GREAT. By Elbert Hubbard. George Eliot. 18mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 5 cents.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator John Patton, Jr., of Michigan is at the Gilsey.

—Mayor Jacob Amos of Syracuse is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale University is at the Buckingham.

—Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell and John B. Herreshoff of Bristol, R. I., are at the Waldorf.

—Martin A. Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Robert Grant of Boston, and Roswell A. Parmenter of Troy are at the Windsor.

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VAN COTT WAS ASKED, HE SAYS

BUT HE SUGGESTED LAUTERBACH FOR BROOKFIELD'S PLACE.

Republicans Busy Figuring on the Contest for the Chairmanship of the County Committee.

Local Republicans are trying hard to figure out what the result in the contest for the Chairmanship of the new County Committee will be. The Assembly District Conventions for the election of the delegates to the County Committee for next year will be held next Tuesday night in all the districts, and not much can be determined until the new county committeemen are on view.

Ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, who is in the opposition to Mr. Brookfield, said last night that several of the delegates to the Assembly District Conventions in the Eighth, Ninth, and adjoining districts had asked him to become a candidate for the Chairmanship. He told them that he did not care to be a candidate unless he was forced into it, and he advised them to wait until after the Assembly District Conventions were held.

Mr. Van Cott says that on the Saturday preceding election he had a long talk with Mr. Brookfield, and was told by him at that time that he was not going to be a candidate for re-election. Acting on this, Mr. Van Cott says, he suggested the name of Edward Lauterbach to some of his friends after the election. Then Mr. Brookfield's friends said a scheme had been put up to prevent Mr. Brookfield's re-election.

There is now a question whether Mr. Lauterbach will be a member of the new County Committee. He lives in the Twenty-first District, and the Republicans in that district are almost certain to send no one to the County Committee who will not vote for Mr. Brookfield. Some of Mr. Lauterbach's friends are discussing the idea of electing him from some other district.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Brookfield had to be argued with by some of the most influential Republicans in the city before he would consent to become a candidate for re-election. Despite this well-known fact, an anonymous attack has been made upon him on the ground that he is seeking a re-election to gratify personal ambition. Speaking of this attack yesterday, Mr. Brookfield said:

"I am making no personal fight to be re-elected President of the County Committee, nor have I at any time done so. I deny absolutely, and challenge any man to openly assert and prove that I have ever threatened to disrupt the party if I were not re-elected; neither am I now, nor have I, contemplated being engaged in any personal bitter warfare upon my associates in the County Committee, or upon any one else. I have no grievances to settle, no revenges to gratify, and no vindication to seek; and whether or not I have been a factionist during all the time I have devoted to politics, I leave to the Republicans of this city to say.

"The contest to-day in our County Committee is to determine whether methods shall prevail by which the entire organization can be pledged or traded in advance of our primaries, or whether individual opinion, as exemplified in the election district plan, is to be permitted."

Palmer Cleveland Held in $300.

Palmer Cleveland, a well-known sporting man, was arraigned yesterday before Justice McMahon in the Yorkville Police Court and held in $300 bail to answer a charge of assault. John McGuire, a trotting horse dealer of 204 West Fiftieth Street, was the complainant.

It appears that the two have not been on the best of terms, and McGuire alleges that while driving in Central Park Thursday Cleveland rode past him and struck him with a whip. McGuire complained to a mounted policeman, and had Cleveland arrested.

Attempted Train Wreckers Confess.

OWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Charles Nelson, Frank Varnum, and Harvey Ingersoll were arrested this morning by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad detectives, charged with attempting for the third time within the last year to wreck the night line train near Lounsberry, four miles west of here, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

Varnum and Ingersoll have confessed that they belong to an organized gang which has made the three attempts at train wrecking.

A Fireman's Leg Broken.

Foreman Thomas Kelly of Fire Truck No. 3 fell off the truck at Sixteenth Street and Second Avenue at 8 o'clock last night, and sustained a compound fracture of his right leg.

CARLISLE BILL MODIFIED

Continued from Page 1.

faulty. Under it banks would have to go back to the antiquated system of sending paper to the bank of issue for redemption. It would destroy the present system of Clearing House settlements.

C. C. Jackson, a broker of Boston, urged the committee to insert a provision, in any bill it might see fit to report, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to begin, on Jan. 1, 1895, to redeem and cancel $4,000,000 worth of legal-tender notes, greenbacks, &c., per month. Authorize him to use the sinking fund for this purpose, and, if this is not sufficient, allow him to issue bonds for the purpose. The Carlisle and other plans, in his opinion, would not give the confidence required by home or foreign investors. It was necessary, in his opinion, to adopt a plan to insure the cancellation of the Treasury notes. There was $840,000,000 of this wretched stuff, which must be canceled in order to restore confidence.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow, when W. H. St. John of New-York and President Williams of the Chemical National Bank of New-York are expected to be present.

NO FREE SILVER BILL.

Mr. Bland Has Many Schemes but Cannot Get Support.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—It is highly improbable that Mr. Bland, Chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, will succeed in his effort to have that committee report a bill providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. In the event that the committee does take such action, many members of the House who are opposed to or in favor of free silver say that it cannot pass. There are fifteen members on Mr. Bland's committee, eight of whom are silver men, but he has thus far been unable to muster a quorum to consider his proposition.

There was a meeting last Wednesday to discuss the advisability of offering a free-coinage bill. Mr. Bland had hopes of success before the meeting, but several of the silver members remained away, and nothing was accomplished. Their excuse for not attending the meeting was not unfriendliness toward silver, but their belief that silver legislation at this session is impracticable. One of these men said to-day that he was in favor of the free use of silver, and always had been, but he saw no possible chance of a silver bill being sanctioned by the House, and thought it would only be a waste of time to report such a bill and call it up for consideration. In case it did pass the House, he said, it would not meet with the approval of the Senate or the President. To go before the people with a record of this kind was, in his opinion, demagogic. Again, he said, the discussion of a silver bill would only cause strife and dissension in the Democratic ranks, and the time could be put to better use in considering other matters.

There has been some doubt concerning the position of Mr. Kilgore of Texas on this question. It has been said that he was against the taking up of any measure for the free coinage of silver, and that, as he held the balance of power in the committee, his attitude was controlling. Mr. Kilgore said to-day that there need be no doubt as to the ground he intended to take. "I am a free-silver man," said he, "and would of course do everything in my power to bring about the enactment of a law which had that end in view, but I do not think it is advisable to bring up the question at this session of Congress. If I thought that we could accomplish anything, I would willingly favor the proposition, but, so far as I can see, I am inclined to believe that all attempts at legislation of this character would be fruitless, I will not oppose it, but it is doubtful if I do anything to encourage it." Mr. Kilgore said he held no balance of power in the committee, and that he was with the other silver members.

Mr. Bland's latest scheme is to force the re-enactment of the coinage law of 1837, which simply provides for free and unlimited coinage, by offering it as an amendment to the Currency bill, to be reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency. He desires to put the House on record on this question. In case the Speaker sustains a point of order that the amendment is not germane to the subject under consideration, as he probably will do, Mr. Bland proposes to appeal from the decision of the Chair and bring about a vote on the ruling. This, he says, will show who are friendly to his bill and who are not. Another advocate of free silver said to-day that this action would not necessarily furnish the evidence Mr. Bland desired. If such a thing should happen, he said, he would be inclined to uphold the decision of the Chair, notwithstanding his financial views, and he believed that many of his friends would pursue the same course.

PUSHING THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Making Rapid Progress with Routine Business.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The second week of the present session of Congress closed with the session of the House to-day. In that time there have been passed three general appropriation bills for the year ending June 30, 1896, carrying a total of $143,718,204, nearly one-half of the annual expenditures of the Government, aside from the permanent appropriations. Besides these, an urgent deficiency bill for the current year has been passed, carrying a total of $2,006,595, making a grand total of $145,724,799.16 appropriated thus far at this session.

The Pension Appropriation bill was discussed four hours to-day, and was then passed without amendment.

Chairman Outhwaite reported the Army Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1896, and it was placed on the calendar.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) asking the Secretary of State for the correspondence relating to the promise by this Government to pay Great Britain $425,000 on account of claims made by Canadian sealers, growing out of the Bering Sea seal controversy, was favorably reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and adopted.

The House then took a recess until 8 o'clock. Private pension bills were considered at the evening session, at the close of which the House adjourned until Monday.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads has completed the Post Office Appropriation bill. The bill, as agreed upon, carries an appropriation of $89,442,997, being $2,206,396 above the allowance for the current year, and $1,616,724 below the estimates.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

Much Opposition to the Report in the House Naval Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—More than two hours were occupied by the House Naval Committee to-day in a consideration of the report made by the joint committee of the House and Senate on the bill for the reorganization of the navy.

The recommendation that the pay of the line and staff officers be equalized resulted in a wide range of discussion, which showed that considerable opposition existed to the proposed change. It was pointed out that the staff officers had insisted upon a positive rank, and that, inasmuch as this had been given to them, they ought to be satisfied with the same rate of pay as that drawn by the line officers. A motion to increase the pay of the line officers to that now drawn by the staff was defeated, as was also another motion to fix the salaries of the two branches at a point midway between that which is now paid to each.

The committee will meet again next Wednesday.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The State Board Finds the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company All Right.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day made public a report embracing the results of its investigation of the books of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, which is leased by the former company. The Long Island Traction Company controls the stock of the Brooklyn Heights Company. The investigation was made by the board's Secretary, Mr. Charles R. De Freest, on account of a complaint which was filed with the board by H. M. Thompson of New-York City, a stockholder in the Long Island Traction Company and a former official of the Brooklyn City Road, to the effect that the annual reports of the two railroad companies, as filed with the board for the year ended June 30 last, were not correct in their statements regarding rentals paid, interest charged to construction, expense of constructing roadbeds, and as to fixed charges. The criticisms of Mr. Thompson may be briefly summarized as follows:

Brooklyn Heights—Rentals paid, $1,434,941.50; no details to show what is included; differences in other fixed charges deducted from income; renewals of horses, $11,160; trucking credit, $139,311.39; repairs of roadbed, $141,570.53; "no repairs of consequence would be required on a well-constructed electric road for five years."

Brooklyn City—Interest charged to construction, $152,345.78; "not a proper charge—should be against income"; this amount also includes $90,000, dividend on stock, charged to construction, which Mr. Thompson inquires about; reconstructing roadbed, general criticism on charges to construction; rentals, fixed charges, and dividends "do not correspond with payments by Brooklyn Heights Company"; general criticism of construction account of the company.

Mr. De Freest's report of the results of his examinations and the recommendations made were adopted by the board. The board finds that there are no grounds whatever for Mr. Thompson's charges, that the Brooklyn City's construction account is all right, and that all payments to the Brooklyn City Road from the Brooklyn Heights Road are correct.

A summary of the results of the examination shows that the Long Island Traction Company is not a corporation required to make reports to the State Board. It is true that the collateral trust notes indorsed by the Long Island Traction Company on account of the Brooklyn City construction are a liability ahead of the stock of the Long Island Traction Company, and they should be. Whatever value in connection with its ownership of the stock of the Brooklyn Heights Company the Long Island Traction Company's stock may have will be based upon the earnings of the Brooklyn City Company, and the greater the improvement in the Brooklyn City property the larger will be its earning power and the more speedily will the Long Island Traction Company be enabled to realize upon its investment in connection with this property.

Separate Receivership Wanted.

Many of the holders of the consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds and of the collateral trust bonds of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, having come to the conclusion that it will be to their advantage to act independently of the Union Pacific system under the policy adopted by the Union Pacific Company, and continued by the present receivers, are about to take proceedings for a separate receivership of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway. For this purpose they have appointed a Reorganization Committee, of which S. Endicott Peabody, President of the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston, is the Chairman. The total issue of consolidated 5 per cent. bonds is $10,895,000, of which $1,702,000 are either held by the Union Pacific Railway Company or are pledged for its debts. Of the remaining $9,193,000, the committee, acting in harmony with the committee in Amsterdam, already controls over $3,300,000.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Surveyors have started to locate the line of a new railway from Santa Fé, south of Guthrie, Oklahoma, east through the timber and coal regions of the Indian Territory to Fort Smith, Ark. It is said that President Blackstone and a number of prominent stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Road are at the back of the movement, intending that the road ultimately shall reach Memphis on the east and Albuquerque on the west.

—General Freight Agent Frank E. Smith of the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad, in New-York, has resigned to accept the position of General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Wilkesbarre and Western Road.

—James King of Rome, Ga., has bought the Arcadia, Gulf Coast and Lakeland Railroad, in Florida. He paid $20,500 down and settled claims against the road amounting to $23,000.

—The Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston Railroad was sold at public sale at Columbia, N. J., yesterday, to the Bondholders' Reorganization Committee, for $350,000.

—The statement of earnings of the Atchison Railroad for the first week in December shows a decrease of $26,210, as compared with the same month last year.

—Third Vice President Truesdale of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific has been given executive control over both the operating and traffic departments.

—A quarterly dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. was declared by the Rock Island Directors yesterday. President Cable said that the road had earned it.

—W. H. Caniff is said to be slated for the position of General Manager of the Lake Shore Railroad. He is now the General Superintendent.

—W. N. Warburton has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railroad.

—Stockholders of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad will hold a special meeting in Toledo on the 22d inst.

—C. C. Mason succeeds E. Tupper as Secretary of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad.

—H. B. Plant has bought a controlling interest in the St. John's and Lake Eustis Railroad.

—E. W. Clark has been elected President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

—Michael J. Healison has resigned as Auditor of the Chicago Great Western Railroad.

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TO REORGANIZE THE ARMY

Secretary Lamont's Suggestions Embodied in a Bill.

IMPORTANT CHANGES ARE PROPOSED

The Number of Enlisted Men Is Placed at Thirty Thousand—Provision Is Made for All Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Secretary Lamont, in his annual report, recommended an increase in the army and important changes in the organization of troops, and an officer in the department has prepared a bill, which will soon be introduced, embodying the Secretary's suggestion. It provides that the total number of enlisted men, including Indian scouts and Hospital Corps, shall be 30,000. Other provisions of the bill are:

Section 2. The line to consist of the Battalion of Engineers, as now organized; ten regiments of cavalry, five regiments of artillery, and twenty-five regiments of infantry.

Sec. 3. Each regiment of cavalry to consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, one Adjutant, and one Quartermaster, who shall be additional Captains; one Veterinary Surgeon, with the rank of Sergeant Major; one Sergeant Major; one Quartermaster Sergeant; one Chief Musician; one Chief Trumpeter, one Saddler Sergeant, and twelve troops, organized into three squadrons of four troops each.

Sec. 4. Each troop of cavalry to consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, one First Sergeant, five Sergeants, four Corporals, two trumpeters, two farriers, one saddler, and such number of privates as the President may direct.

Sec. 5. Each regiment of artillery to consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, three Majors, one Adjutant, and one Quartermaster, who shall be additional Captains; one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Chief Musician, two principal musicians, twelve foot batteries, organized into three battalions of four batteries each, and two field batteries, constituting a battalion of field artillery.

Sec. 6. Each foot battery to consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, one First Sergeant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two musicians, and such number of privates as the President may direct.

Sec. 7. Each field battery to consist of one Captain, three Lieutenants, one First Sergeant, six Sergeants, four Corporals, two trumpeters, two farriers, one saddler, and such number of privates as the President may direct.

Sec. 8. Each regiment of infantry to consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, one Adjutant, and one Quartermaster, who shall be additional Captains; one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians, and twelve companies, organized into three battalions of four companies each.

Sec. 9. Each company of infantry to consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, one First Sergeant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two musicians, and such number of privates as the President may direct.

Sec. 10. The Lieutenant Colonel of any regiment may be assigned to the command of one of the battalions or squadrons of his regiment.

Sec. 11. Until the ten Majors of cavalry who are made supernumerary shall have been absorbed, there shall be but one promotion of Captain to Major in the cavalry arm for each two vacancies that may occur in the grade of Major in that arm.

Sec. 12. All original vacancies in the grade of Major of infantry created or caused by this act to be filled by promotion according to seniority of the Captains of infantry.

Sec. 13. All vacancies in the grade of Captain of cavalry, artillery, and infantry created or caused by this act to be filled by the promotion, according to seniority in relative rank, of the First Lieutenants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, each to his own arm so far as practicable, provided, that if First Lieutenants of cavalry or artillery decline promotion to the infantry, then the said First Lieutenants shall retain their places in relative rank in their respective arms.

Sec. 14. All promotions of officers resulting from the passage of this act to be subject to the existing provisions of laws governing examinations for promotion.

Sec. 15. After the original vacancies created or caused by the act shall have been filled, future promotions in the cavalry, artillery, and infantry to be by seniority from the next lower grade in the said respective arms.

Sec. 16. After all promotions of First Lieutenants to the grade of Captain in the several arms shall have been made as provided, all remaining First Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants in the several arms, corps, and departments of the army shall be recommended as Lieutenants in their several arms, corps, and departments, and shall, while continuing in that grade, retain their present relative rank and precedence.

Sec. 17. Original vacancies in the grade of Lieutenant created or caused by this act to be filled as now authorized by law.

Sec. 18. Hereafter the pay of Lieutenants of more than seven years' service, as commissioned officers, shall be the same as that heretofore allowed to First Lieutenants in their respective arms, corps, or departments, and the pay of Lieutenants of less than seven years' service as commissioned officers shall be the same as that heretofore allowed to Second Lieutenants in their respective arms, corps, or departments—provided, that the pay of Lieutenants in the Medical and Ordnance Departments and the Signal Corps shall remain the same as now authorized by law to First Lieutenants in said departments and corps.

Sec. 19. Pay of a Veterinary Surgeon to be $100 per month.

Sec. 20. Pay of the Quartermaster Sergeant of a regiment to be the same as now allowed to a Post Quartermaster Sergeant.

Sec. 21. Pay of the Sergeant Major of a regiment to be the same as now allowed to the Sergeant Major of the Engineer Battalion.

Sec. 22. All inconsistent laws to be repealed.

DEMOCRATIC CONTESTS IN BROOKLYN

A Committee to Hear Fifteen of Them That Exist in Nine Wards.

At the meeting of the Democratic General Committee in the Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, Brooklyn, last night, at which James D. Bell presided, it was reported that as a result of the primaries held last Tuesday there were no less than fifteen contests in nine wards. Of this number six were in the Tenth Ward. A committee was appointed to hear the claims of contestants. This committee will report at a meeting to be held next Wednesday.

Primaries will be held next Friday evening in those districts which would not be represented in the next General Committee by reason of failure to hold primaries last Tuesday.

Treasurer Stewart reported that the Secretary had on hand $293.75, and that there was a balance in the bank of $2,002.99. He also said that the General Committee had $9,100 worth of first mortgage bonds of the Thomas Jefferson Building, and 307 shares of stock at the par value of $50 per share, and that after all expenses had been paid the assets of the General Committee amounted to $26,000.

Edward Dunn of the Seventh Ward gave notice that he would move to amend the by-laws so that they would state that "no one who holds political office shall be eligible as a delegate to any nominating convention."

Under the rule this amendment goes over one meeting, and it will be made the special order of business at the February meeting.

A Pensions Bribery Case.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 14.—After being out one hour, the jury to-day found George M. Van Leuven of Lime Springs guilty of conspiracy to bribe the Cresco Board of Pensions examining surgeons. The maximum punishment is two years' imprisonment.

BOUGHT COSTLY SUPPLIES FOR A YACHT

The Craft Didn't Appear and the Suave Man Is in Custody.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 14.—The police to-night arrested a man who arrived in this city yesterday and registered at a hotel as William Milburn, Boston, Mass. He was very extravagant, and said he was an attaché of a large steam yacht belonging to a Spanish gentleman, which would arrive in this city this afternoon or evening.

He visited many stores and places of business in this city to-day, and ordered thousands of dollars' worth of provisions, yacht supplies, &c., to be delivered at the docks this afternoon, where payment would be made. He also ordered several intricate and expensive pieces of machinery.

The man was very suave, and all were pleased to deal with him.

At one place he gave a different name from the one under which he registered, and the police, hearing of it, watched him.

At Police Headquarters he said the yacht would surely arrive to-night, and that it draws 11 feet of water. He is thought to be insane.

He owes about $100 at the hotel.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, warmer, west winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, warmer, north winds, becoming variable.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, southwest winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, warmer, west winds, becoming variable. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, warmer, variable winds. VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, east winds, becoming variable. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, northeast winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, fair, warmer, north winds, becoming south. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, northeast winds

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Grand Duchess. Matinée, 2:00.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King. Matinée, 2:00.

AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Hamlet. Matinée.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, Madison Square, South—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Exhibition of Paintings.

BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams. Matinée.

BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias. Matinée, 2:00.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St-7th Av—8:15—Philharmonic Society Concert. Matinée, 2:30—Stavenhagen and Gerardy Recital.

DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Love on Crutches. Matinée, 2:00—Twelfth Night.

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works.

EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.

FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Gismonda. Matinée, 2:00.

FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée, 2:15.

GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—McKenna's Flirtation. Matinée, 2:00.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Senator. Matinée—The Pacific Mail.

HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety. Matinée.

HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.

HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag. Matinée, 2:15.

IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Jugend. Matinée—Faust.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th-St Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.

LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence. Matinée.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in Old Nuremberg.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—Lucia di Lammermoor. Matinée, 2:00—Otello.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.

PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.

STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:00.

STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—To Nemesis. Matinée, 2:00.

333 4th AV—The Tiffany Chapel. Tiffany Favrille Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	17	39	3:30 P. M.	22	42
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12 M.	22	42	12 P. M.	33	36

Average temperature yesterday.....40⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....24
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....37¼
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

CAPT. CREEDEN'S CASE.

The testimony of Capt. Creeden and the man Reppenhagen, given yesterday, is in one respect decidedly the most important that has been given since the Lexow investigation began. It points straight to the source of the whole system of brutality, venality, and general rottenness upon which the Police Department is and for years has been conducted. It has been plain from the first that if the Police Commission had only once in its recent history had a majority of honest and capable members, it would have done for itself what Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Goff have been doing for it. It would have investigated and found out, and it would have put a stop to the rottenness, if it cost the liberty of every Captain on the force. It is because the Commissioners have been blackmailers that the Captains have had first to pay and then to levy blackmail.

We have had three Commissioners on the stand since the investigation began. Against one of them nothing was proved or indicated. Another, McClave, succumbed to nervous prostration after it had been shown to the satisfaction of every intelligent person, from his own bankbooks, that he had received and deposited a third of $10,000 as his part of the price of a Police Captaincy. Another, Sheehan, took warning by McClave, and refused to produce his books. He preferred being believed to be guilty to being proved so. The public preference is the other way.

Now it is ex-Commissioner Voorhis to whose lair and bank account the trail leads. When he was a Commissioner he was extensively believed to be a representative in the board of the better element. Since then he has become a Police Justice; but it is with surprise that the public must receive the testimony of two witnesses pointing to the conclusion that Voorhis extorted $15,000 as the price of a Police Captaincy.

Whether Voorhis got the money, or whoever got it, there can be no doubt at all, in the mind of anybody who has read the testimony for the past two days, that Creeden paid it, and that it was as distinctly paid as blackmail as any money that has been extorted by the police from keepers of disorderly houses, gamblers, bunko steerers, and "green-goods men." It is impossible not to feel sympathy for Creeden, in spite of the lamentable mistake that he made on Thursday in denying what he admitted yesterday. Here was a man who had served through all the lower grades of the force with credit, who was entitled to aspire to a Captaincy, who had served up to a Captaincy, who had passed a high examination for promotion to a Captaincy, but who found that his progress to a Captaincy was barred by his unwillingness to pay blackmail for promotion. Once, when there was a vacancy to which he was eligible, he spurned the proposition. Again, the proposition was not made to him, but he was passed over. The third time the chance and the temptation came together. He succumbed and was promoted. Here is a decent man absolutely forced to enter into a corrupt bargain, or else to abandon the prospect of a promotion he has earned in a service which he has made the business of his life. What shall be said of the system and of the men who have forced that choice upon him? Or, rather, what shall be done to these men?

Again, how can a man afford to pay $15,000 for a place of which the pay is $2,750 a year? How can he give over six years' purchase for a place of which the pay is not really adequate to bring up a family in the manner in which a Police Captain is entitled to live? Of course, he cannot do it. He has no lawful or honest way of increasing his income. He must resort to dishonest and unlawful means of reimbursing himself and his backers. This is what the men who levy blackmail upon him expect, and think him a fool if he does not do. He is the victim of the horrible system of which his superiors are the authors and the administrators. The public will fully agree with Mr. Goff and the committee that the public interest would not be served by removing Capt. Creeden from the place to which he was entitled on his merits, but for which he had to pay. But the public will insist that the men who blackmailed him shall be held to the very fullest responsibility for the vile conspiracy of which he has given evidence.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONTESTS.

Populist candidates for Congress at the recent election in Mississippi are beginning contests for the seats to which they were not elected, upon grounds which, if valid, would not entitle them to the seats, but would deprive the State of all right of representation in the House of Representatives under her present Constitution.

The first of these grounds is that the suffrage provisions of the Constitution of the State and the law enacted to give them effect are in violation of the act of Congress readmitting the State to "representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union" in 1870. This raises the interesting question whether Mississippi's right of representation depends upon any act of Congress and whether Congress has any authority to restrict the power of a State to amend its own Constitution. It is extremely doubtful whether the "condition" upon which Mississippi was "readmitted" under the reconstruction laws can be upheld.

The second ground of the contests is that the suffrage restriction of the Mississippi Constitution is in contravention of the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution. This amendment does not limit the power of any State to establish suffrage qualifications, but it declares that when the right to vote of "any of the male inhabitants being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States" is denied or abridged by any State, the basis of its representation shall be proportionately reduced. Just how this is to be applied has never been determined, but it is certain that it has not yet been applied to Mississippi or to any of several States that have educational and other restrictions of the suffrage. Whatever the next House of Representatives may see fit to do or try to do about Mississippi's Constitution and laws, it surely cannot admit these Populist candidates to seats on the ground that there was no valid election in the State this year.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE SUPPLY OF ANTITOXINE.

Some time ago the Board of Health applied to the authorities who control the appropriations and the apportionment of them for the appropriation of a certain sum—we think it was $27,000—to be used in the work of the board's division of pathology, bacteriology, and disinfection with respect to tuberculosis and the diagnosis and cure of diphtheria. It was also shown that about $25,000 was needed for the erection and maintenance of a stable to be used for the production of antitoxine serum and other purposes. While a considerable part of each of these sums is required for the manufacture of the new blood-serum remedy for diphtheria, this is not the only purpose to be served by the entire appropriation for which request is made. This will be seen by those who are familiar with the practical results and value of the board's method of diagnosis with respect to cases supposed to be diphtheritic, a method which has won the warm commendation of the highest authorities in the Old World.

Final action concerning the appropriations in question for the coming year is soon to be taken by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and while we are confident that the reasons given by the Board of Health will be regarded by the appropriating power as sufficient and convincing and that the sums for which application has been made will be granted, we desire to direct attention to some of the considerations which, we think, will have weight with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, but which may not yet have due weight with the people of this city.

The citizens of New-York may justly be proud of the work and the reputation of our Board of Health. There are manifestations of its ability in several departments, but we refer now to that department which deals with certain infectious diseases, the causes of them, the communication and prevention of infection, and the relation of the latest and the most valuable discoveries of bacteriological science to diagnosis, prevention, and cure. The action of the board, through the agency of Dr. Biggs, the chief of its bacteriological division, concerning the use of the blood-serum antitoxine for diphtheria was not exceptional. It was the logical sequence or accompaniment of what had been done by Dr. Biggs and his associates in the field of diagnosis. We have frequently referred to the admirable system, established some time ago, by which the board promptly determines for all physicians, by an unerring scientific process, whether the disease from which any patient is suffering is false diphtheria or true diphtheria. The board's decision has already been made in thousands of cases, and its method of diagnosis is regarded with appreciation and gratitude by the medical profession in this town. The practical value of it can scarcely be overestimated. It is the very useful outcome of the studies and researches of the board's bacteriologists and pathologists.

In this field our board easily leads the world. Berlin, the home of modern bacteriological science—especially so far as this science deals with the diagnosis, prevention, or cure of germ diseases—sees in New-York the first practical application of bacteriological analysis and inspection by the municipality to the differentiation of true diphtheria from pseudo-diphtheria for the benefit of all citizens, and the imperial authorities, giving due credit to our board, have taken measures to duplicate the system in that city. The same is true of London, and a dozen cities in the United States are now perfecting their plans for copying the methods first introduced here. In other fields the exceptional ability of our board's pathologists and bacteriologists has been shown. It is well known that municipal and State Boards of Health have for two or three years past, by public circulars, by regulations, and in other ways directed attention to the infectious character of the disease commonly called consumption, and sought to instruct the people as to the manner in which this disease is communicated from one person to another, or, less frequently, from some diseased animal to a human being. But everybody does not know that the original impulse was given to this sanitary movement against tuberculosis by the notable report of our board's pathologists, Drs. Prudden, Biggs, and Loomis, on this subject five years ago. The origin of this movement in the United States may be traced directly to that memorable report, which was regarded as unwarranted and revolutionary by many worthy people at the time when it was submitted and published.

And so the present attitude of the medical profession and of municipal Boards of Health in this country toward the blood-serum antitoxine is due largely to the report submitted to our board in August last by Dr. Biggs, who had carefully studied the whole question in Berlin, under the direction of the board. The experience of the board here in the field of bacteriological diagnosis, in which it was a pioneer, enabled its representatives to see promptly and clearly the value of this remedy. But it should not be overlooked that the request for the appropriation was not made until the efficacy of the serum treatment had been established not only by the European records, but also by actual tests under the direction of the board in the Willard Parker Hospital and by the results which private practitioners have obtained in this city.

It is very desirable that the board should be enabled to produce a sufficient supply of the antitoxine for the wants of New-York, not only because the remedy is needed for the treatment of a disease which slays nearly 2,000 persons here every year, but also for the reason that the supply of this remedy should be controlled by the board in order that the good quality of it may be insured by trustworthy guarantees. Already it is known that spurious antitoxine has been sold in New-York. Obviously, no sales of such deceptive and fraudulent liquids should be permitted. The reports and recommendations of Dr. Biggs and of Dr. Prudden, the consulting pathologist, have called public attention to this. The foisting of inert or harmful fluids upon the public here under the name of antitoxine is nothing short of a crime. The use of such fluids may in itself cause death, either directly or by preventing the use of other ordinary remedies. The guarantee of the board, whether applied to the imported serum of Behring, Aronson, or Roux, or to the product of the board's own laboratory, is required for the protection of citizens. The sums for which the board asks are small, when the importance and the value of the work to be done are considered. It will be practicable to make a very good use of every dollar of this money, and whatever may be added by subscription will, without doubt, be applied advantageously. The municipal appropriation, however, should not fall below the board's request, and we believe that after the appropriating officers have given to the question the consideration which it deserves—if, indeed, they have not already done this—the amounts named will be granted.

BANK NOTES—THE CRITICAL POINT.

In the various comments submitted to the Banking Committee of the House on the currency plan of the Secretary of the Treasury one point has been more clearly and emphatically dwelt upon than all others. That is the absolute necessity of prompt, systematic, and certain redemption of all notes. As was well remarked by Mr. Dodsworth of this city, this is the "salt and conservation of a bank-note system." It is not enough that the ultimate redemption of the notes shall be secure. Under any decently modern system of banking the limitation of issues to 75 per cent. of the paid-up capital, the first lien on all assets, and the liability of share holders to double the amount of their shares would insure this with entire certainty. What is needed, what is indispensable, is that every dollar of the bank issues shall, the moment it ceases to circulate in actual exchanges, return to the bank of issue and be there redeemed. On this condition the banks get all the profit from circulation that is consistent with the safety of the note holder and no more.

Various plans have been submitted to bring about this redemption. One is the division of the country into half a dozen redemption districts, in each of which there shall be a central redemption agency at which all notes, whether issued within the district or not, should be redeemed on presentation, each agency sending the notes from other districts to the respective agencies for redemption. It is probable that this plan could be developed in a form to be effective. That would depend entirely on the promptness with which it could be made to work. There would be a tendency to check redemption by the variations of exchange at the different agency cities, which it would require careful study to overcome. Another plan contemplates a single redemption agency in this city as being the financial centre of the country, and this would have the distinct advantage that exchange generally favors the sending of currency in this direction.

The chief defect, the real vice of our present currency system, whether of Government paper or of national bank notes, is its rigidity. In the case of the Government paper the rigidity is created and enforced by law. The total volume in circulation cannot be increased and cannot be reduced save by the insignificant amount passing through the Treasury and for the relatively short time thus occupied. The dictate of the law is that when the notes of the Government come into the Treasury in any way, either in payment of dues to the Government or for redemption, they must as rapidly as possible be reissued and kept in circulation. As to the national bank notes, the conditions are more complicated. The increase of circulation is not determined solely by the legitimate demands of business, but is largely affected by the price of bonds, which does not necessarily correspond to the requirements of business. On the other hand, the increase once having been made, the reduction is checked by definite provision of law and cannot exceed the rate so fixed. To call this a rationally elastic currency is absurd. Real elasticity means the regular and automatic response of the course of the currency up or down to the actual requirements of trade. Redemption, to secure this, must act like a safety valve. A safety valve that did not work with increased or diminished pressure, but was regulated by a force practically independent and unconnected, would secure no regularity or safety whatever.

Perfect redemption is peculiarly necessary if the specific security of bonds is to be given up and if the bank notes are relied upon to furnish a large part of the currency. The part they furnish must be flexible and its course must be determined easily and surely by the conditions of trade. This is not only requisite to the safety of the notes, but to the orderly and regular procedure of business. The only way to prevent a heavy demand for redemption at times of apprehension, when the least delay heightens anxiety and tends to produce panic, is to provide for the steady redemption of all notes not actually employed in exchanges. That was what the Suffolk Bank system—which was simply a very perfect bank-note clearing house—did for New-England. No currency reform will be really effective without the principle of this safeguard, and with this defects of any other kind will surely be developed and corrected.

THE CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

It is simple justice to say that the official reports just laid before Congress show that the army is to-day in a condition of efficiency unsurpassed, if ever equaled, during the last twenty years.

One striking proof of this fact is to be found in the remarkable decrease of desertions to only 1,073 for the last fiscal year, as against 1,682 for the twelvemonth preceding; and a second is that the rate of discharges for disability is the smallest ever recorded. When the expense involved in desertions is considered, and the cost of procuring and training recruits, the pecuniary gain alone effected by reducing the drain, both from desertions and from discharges for disability, is very great. But far more important is the indication of the good physical and moral character of the enlisted men. To appreciate this fact, we need only recall that ten years ago a single year's desertions reached the astonishing number of 3,672, and the aggregate of two successive years reached 7,250; and that was on a legal maximum no greater than that of the army to-day.

Another source of efficiency has been Secretary Lamont's change in the recruiting system, which not only saves money, but adds about 1,500 men for ordinary duty in their regiments, by withdrawing them from recruiting depots.

Again, it is evident that for some years a general improvement has been going on in army life. The term of service has been reduced from five years to three, and the soldier may now, after a certain amount of service, buy his way out, if he does not like it. The system of concentration in large forts, several of them new and fitted up very comfortably, has worked well, and regimental pride has been increased by gathering companies of the same regiment together. The men are now paid oftener and at more regular intervals than formerly, and they have the post exchange, with its comforts and savings.

A good testimonial to the general satisfaction with army life now felt is the fact that during the last fiscal year more than two-thirds of the men whose terms expired re-enlisted, and it is already known that the same will be true of the current year. With plenty of excellent recruits to be had, and most of the men who enlist anxious to stay in the army, there is no reason why the little regular force should not become one of picked men. The few bills pending in Congress for the further improvement of the army merit the careful attention of that body.

THE DECISION IN THE DEBS CASE.

The importance of the decision of Judge Woods of the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, holding Eugene V. Debs guilty of contempt of court in violating the injunction order in the railroad strike case, is not due to the fact that it results in the punishment of the labor leader for his offense, but to its vindication of the power of the Government to deal with conspiracies for interfering with inter-State commerce. The defense rested first upon a denial of the jurisdiction of the court in a suit against the defendants for conspiracy to hinder and interrupt inter-State commerce and the carriage of the mails upon the railroads centring in Chicago; second, upon a denial that any such conspiracy existed, and, third, upon a denial that the injunction order was violated.

It is hardly worth while to follow the argument sustaining the jurisdiction of the court. It rests chiefly upon the constitutional power of Congress to regulate commerce between the States and the exercise of that power in what is called the inter-State commerce law, necessarily implying the jurisdiction of the Federal courts "to protect that commerce from interference or obstruction"; upon the ownership which the Government holds in the United States mails and the appliances for carrying them, and upon the law against combinations in restraint of trade. It is, of course, necessary that this jurisdiction should exist, if there is to be any protection by legal or equitable proceedings for the vast public interest involved in inter-State railroad traffic. That it does exist is made clear in this decision.

It hardly needs a judicial opinion to convince any one that the conspiracy existed last Summer. As Judge Woods says, "the fact that it was the purpose of Debs, Phelan, and their associates to paralyze the inter-State commerce of this country is shown conclusively in this case and is known of all men." The boycott of the Pullman cars and the strike upon the railroads that consented to haul them could only be effective by the interruption of inter-State commerce. If that was not the purpose, the whole proceeding was futile and senseless. To stop the working of the roads was to interrupt the traffic in which they were engaged, and stopping the operation of the roads was the means adopted for bringing them to terms and coercing them to sustain the boycott. That there was a conspiracy to bring this about was plain on the face of it, and the judicial argument is only necessary to bring it clearly in line with the legal definition of conspiracy, which the court does very effectively in this decision. The injunction order was directed against the execution of this conspiracy.

The jurisdiction of the court and the existence of the conspiracy within the meaning of the law being established, the remaining question was one of fact. Was the injunction violated? It is a matter of common knowledge that after the order was issued the strike continued and the effort to prevent the resumption of traffic was persisted in until it became necessary to use military force to repress disorder and protect life and property. As Judge Woods remarks, the defendants "conducted and controlled the strike with persistent consistency of purpose and unvarying methods of action," and "no essential voluntary modification of their course of action either followed or was caused by the injunction." They may have deprecated acts of riot and destruction of property, but they must have expected and intended the "customary accessories of intimidation and violence, so far at least as found essential to success," for these were not only the inevitable consequence of their orders, but the only means by which they could be made effective at a time when many idle men were seeking employment.

It is not a matter of great moment that Mr. Debs should be punished by six months' imprisonment for contempt of court, except as a means of impressing the significance of this decision upon the public, and especially upon those who might follow his example hereafter. It is a matter of great moment that it should be established that there is adequate authority to protect the public from lawless combinations to interrupt the railroad traffic of the country, as a means of forcing a redress of alleged private grievances, and that such authority will be fully sustained. This is just as important to workingmen as to capitalists, and its demonstration is the result of the Debs strike.

The latest returns from the Treasury of the percentage of each kind of money received for customs in this city show interesting changes since Oct. 31. For the ten days closing on that day and for the ten days closing Dec. 10 in each thousand dollars received there were the following kinds of money:

	Oct. 31.	Dec. 10.	Difference.
Silver certificates	$271	$392	+$121
Greenbacks	589	540	— 49
Treasury notes	140	68	— 72
Gold	0	0	0
	$1,000	$1,000	.....

On Oct. 31 the net gold in the Treasury was $61,361,826. On Dec. 10 it was $106,821,428. This comparison may profitably be studied by those who think that our currency is not redundant or who are in doubt as to which kind of it is most used and most trusted by the people generally.

NUGGETS.

—"I have the dearest little surprise for my husband for Christmas."

"How perfectly lovely; what is it?"

"I'm not going to give him anything."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

—"Alas!" exclaimed Fogg, striking his empty pocketbook. "Would that man were like piecrust; then the shorter he is the richer he would be."—Boston Transcript.

—A preferred creditor is usually one that doesn't fight for prompt payment.—Puck.

His Arm Failed Him Twice.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A North Auburn hunter, who is a crack shot, tells the following story about himself. He says that while out hunting the other day he came upon a fine large deer, not over two rods away. He attempted to raise his rifle to his shoulder, but his arm became suddenly paralyzed. At that moment it would have been as much of an impossibility to lift a feather as a thousand-weight of iron. All he could do was to stand there and watch the deer disappear in the distance. Then his arm resumed its normal condition and he started on the trail again. After a while he came upon the deer a second time, the game being less than twenty rods away. Again the hunter attempted to raise his rifle to his shoulder, and again his arm refused to serve him. He gave it up and went home. This man is a veteran hunter, and he says that he never had any trouble of this kind before. "If it had been a gray squirrel," said he upon his return, "I could have shot its head off without half trying."

Rhode Island Has Had Much Snow.

From The Providence Journal, Dec. 12.

There was a time, if the weather historians of the "brown" island are to be relied upon, when it snowed nearly all the time from October to Christmas in Rhode Island. But that was before Christmas was very generally celebrated in this locality, and before the natives were given to having turkeys on Thanksgiving Day, because there was no Thanksgiving. Perhaps civilization has had a detrimental effect on Rhode Island snow up to this year. Up to Dec. 11, in 1890, two inches fell. During the same period in 1891 two inches fell; in 1892 six and one-quarter inches; in 1893, seven inches. This year from the first storm to Monday, fourteen and one-half inches have fallen, or more than twice as much as last year, and over seven times as much as in 1890 and in 1891.

A Remarkable Family.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

On a pretty little farm high up among the hills of Calhoun County, Ala., 1,000 feet above the sea, lives a most remarkable family. Their name is Sadler. The family consists of a brother and four sisters, and the youngest has already turned her ninety-first year. The eldest is several years more than a century old. None of them has ever married. The Sadlers were born in the Old Dominion State. In 1831 the family moved to Alabama and Calhoun County, about fifteen miles east of Anniston. Two years later they became possessed of the property on which they now live, and there erected a log house, which domicile they have since inhabited constantly. Years ago the father and mother died, the former at the age of ninety-one, the latter at the age of seventy-five.

Gov. Waite Did Not Vote.

From The Denver (Col.) News.

Gov. Waite did not vote at the last election. The Governor said that he did not vote because after he had registered in this city, the State capital and his official residence, he made up his mind that his legal residence was really in Aspen.

WILSON BARRETT AS HAMLET

The Impersonation and the Play Warmly Applauded.

The representation of Hamlet at the American Theatre last evening was well ordered, spirited, and interesting. The scenery was handsome and elaborate, and the pictures were changed and shifted without unnecessary delays. The house was well filled, especially the upper part of it, by people who had gone to enjoy the play and not primarily to compare the acting with other representations. There were those in the gallery who hissed the King, not because they thought Mr. Stafford Smith a bad actor, but because they hate a villain. There were others, all over the house, who were inexpressibly shocked and amazed by the revelations of evil deeds in the royal household of Denmark, and who were surprised and pleased, and remarked to one another, "That's good," when Hamlet made a particularly apt retort to Polonius or the intriguing courtiers.

In fact Mr. Wilson Barrett could not have had a better audience, and probably his vigorous, spirited, occasionally indistinct, (as to speech,) but always picturesque portrayal of Hamlet was never more highly appreciated. When this portrayal was first seen here, Mr. Barrett was laboring under a painful disadvantage. His position in the theatrical world was misunderstood. His Hamlet was compared with Booth's and Irving's, and the critics went to see it armed for the fray of analysis, with their Shakespeares under their arms, and their memories of the glorious past refreshed. They were disappointed, because they found the performance "commonplace."

But even the "commonplace" is not to be despised when the level of poetic drama is below that mark. Mr. Barrett's Hamlet, seen as it was seen last night, was found to be vastly more interesting than Mr. Willard's, and better than any other embodiment of the rôle now to be seen anywhere in this country. It has not greatly changed in the lapse of years. Hamlet's melancholy is less marked than his wrath in the earlier scenes. He still thinks of killing the King before the Ghost appears. Most of his elocution is open to serious objection, but he reads the immortality soliloquy well, and the "O, what a rogue," with convincing vehemence, if not with much vocal beauty. He makes the scene with Ophelia perfectly intelligible, but misses the mournful pathos of it he is over-demonstrative before the climax of the play scene, but he is excellent in the succeeding passage with the courtiers and carries the burden of the episode in the Queen's closet with the true dignity of tragedy, refraining from the flow of tears and the outburst of filial love with which some other actors of note have chosen to disfigure that profoundly moving scene.

As before, Mr. Barrett places both of the great soliloquies in Act II., which he closes with the scene between Hamlet and Ophelia. The play scene is still represented out of doors by moonlight and torchlight, and Act III. ends, not with Hamlet's "good night" to his mother, but with his departure for England.

The supporting actors were diligent if not remarkably gifted. The Ghost of Mr. McLeay was eloquent. The Ophelia of Miss Jeffries was painstaking, and the Queen of Miss Hoffman indicated the intelligence and zeal of a young actress who, as yet, lacks the needful command of her art for so arduous a rôle.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA

Second Performance of Wagner's Opera Heard by a Large Audience.

Wagner's opera "Lohengrin" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the second time this season. The house was filled, and the applause was of the most enthusiastic kind. It was thoroughly merited, for the performance was simply a repetition of the first, which was acclaimed as one of the best, if not the very best, ever heard in this city. The only change in the cast last night was the substitution of Edouard de Reszke for M. Plançon in the rôle of the King. This change, of course, was not one that the audience could object to, for the part is one that gives fine scope for the famous basso's grand voice and noble style.

M. Jean de Reszke was again the Lohengrin, and it may be said that his interpretation of the part grows in favor with each repetition. He was in better voice than he was at the first performance. Mme. Nordica repeated her intelligent performance of Elsa, which carries with it in these troublous days of art a deal of authority. Mme. Mantelli was the Ortrud, and it is safe to say that the habitués of the Opera House have not heard a better one. Signor Ancona's Telramund is, like all the interpretations of this baritone, interesting and commendable, but by no means startling. Signor Abramoff had another struggle with the music of the Herald, but he acquitted himself with credit. The chorus, as usual, had rather a hard time of it, but the orchestra played admirably. Signor Mancinelli conducted with his customary skill and enthusiasm.

Feared Contagion from a Cat.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

E. H. Fitz, a resident of Norris Street, whose next-door neighbors are unfortunate enough to have the smallpox in the house, sent a letter to the Health Office complaining that the next-door white cat was accustomed to invade his premises in defiance to the quarantine guard. In the daytime, he said, the family were on the alert and did their own quarantining. At night, however, there was no protection against the cat's conveying contagion over the back fence. What made it worse was pussy's inveterate habit of lying on a roof under the back windows of his house. The Health Officer in reply stated that the cat was a trespasser; that the law recognized no right of property in cats, which were classed with other wild animals, but did recognize the right of every householder to protect his premises. Read between the lines it meant, "Shoot the cat."

Saved by His Teeth.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

While a number of boys were skating at the dam north of West Bend, Wis., on Saturday afternoon Edward, the fifteen-year-old son of Mayor P. O'Meara of that city, and Daniel Pfeiffer of Chicago, aged about seventeen years, who was visiting his brother, Dr. A. H. Pfeiffer, broke through the ice and were drowned. John Becker of Milwaukee, who was walking along the railroad track on his way to the northern part of the State, heard cries for help and ran to their assistance, but when near them also broke through the ice. He was in the water about ten minutes before help arrived. A rope was thrown to him, but his hands were so numb from the cold water that he was unable to grasp it. He had good presence of mind, and, fastening his teeth firmly in the rope, was drawn out to a place of safety nearly dead.

An Instrument of Good to Chicago.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean, Dec. 10.

Twelve years ago to-morrow a number of gentlemen who believed that more earnest efforts should be made in behalf of the moral and religious welfare of Chicago organized the Chicago Missionary Society. The society has been actively in the field ever since, and has accomplished a great work. When the society was organized there were in Chicago and vicinity seventeen Congregational churches, with a membership of 4,000; now there are seventy churches, with 12,000 members and with 22,000 children in the Sunday schools. But outside of this church and school organization a great work has been done, quietly but effectively, in helping the poor to help themselves and in elevating the moral tone of the city.

Denver Has an Unusual Fog.

From The Denver (Col.) Republican, Dec. 3.

A remarkable atmospheric phenomenon in the shape of a dry fog settled down over the city about 10 o'clock last night and aroused a good deal of wonderment. People at first said "smelter smoke," but a sniff or two of the atmosphere convinced them that it was not that occasional and disagreeable visitor. There was no odor, only a marked heaviness of the atmosphere unusual in this altitude. The fog, which was very dry, leaving no evidence of moisture, rolled over the city in the middle of the evening. As midnight approached it thickened, and at 1 o'clock this morning an arc light at half a block was a faintly-discerned candle, and at twice that distance was indistinguishable. At that hour the atmosphere could almost be severed with a sharp instrument. This phenomenon is of exceedingly rare occurrence, and has not been noticed in Denver in years.

NEW PREMIER OF CANADA

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Able Minister of Trade and Commerce.

POSSIBLE MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET

The British Cruiser Blenheim Is to Carry Sir John Thompson's Body from Portsmouth to Halifax.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 14.—The report sent last night that the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell had been directed by the Governor General to form a new Cabinet is officially confirmed this morning. Mr. Bowell told his Excellency, in effect, that, while fully realizing the difficulties and responsibilities of assuming so important a duty, he could not, appreciating the mark of confidence reposed in him by this request, decline the responsibility of acceding to it, and he would at the first possible opportunity consult with his colleagues and report to his Excellency. Mr. Bowell added that, as some of his colleagues would not arrive in the city until next week, he would have to ask sufficient time to enable him to consult with all those with whom he had not already conferred. This request was readily acceded to.

The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell was born at Ricking Hall, Suffolk, England, in 1823, and came to Canada with his parents in 1832. In his early manhood, he was a newspaper man, and he delights to tell of the days when he learned the first practical duties of journalism in delivering to subscribers the weekly sheet. He was elected to Parliament from North Hastings, and, after an active experience, was made Minister of Customs in Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet, in 1878, a position which he has held continuously since that time.

As a departmental officer, Mr. Bowell has few superiors. He is a thorough Canadian and protectionist, and, as Minister of Customs, has had the opportunity of pushing his principles to the utmost verge. He is also a prominent member of the Orange body, having held the office of Grand Master for a number of years. While Sir John Thompson was abroad, Mr. Bowell held the office of Acting Premier.

The following is likely to be the personnel of the new Cabinet: Premier and President of Privy Council—The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell; Postmaster General—Sir A. J. Caron; Secretary of State—John Costigan; Minister of Finance—George E. Foster; Marine and Fisheries—Sir Charles Tupper; Railways and Canals—John Haggart; Public Works—J. A. Ouimet; Militia and Defense—J. C. Patterson; Interior—T. M. Daly; Justice—A. R. Angers; Agriculture—W. E. Ives; Trade and Commerce—Thomas Edward Kenny; without portfolio—Sir John Carling, Sir Frank Smith; in the Ministry, but not in the Cabinet: Solicitor General—J. J. Curran; Controller of Customs—N. C. Wallace; Controller of Inland Revenue—J. F. Wood.

The meeting of Ministers in the private council chamber last evening was called, it is learned, to take into consideration two important matters in connection with Sir John Thompson's death: preliminary arrangements for the State funeral and a provision for the widow and depending family of the late Premier. Upon the latter point it was decided that the circumstances of Lady Thompson and her family were such as to justify the colleagues of the late Sir John Thompson in asking for a national subscription to create a fund for their support, and the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and the Hon. W. B. Ives were appointed a committee to carry out that suggestion. The Finance Minister will be asked to act as Treasurer of the fund until the subscribers may appoint Trustees to manage it.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Admiralty has sent a cable dispatch to the Admiral of the channel squadron at Gibraltar, instructing that officer to send the cruiser Blenheim to Spithead at once. She is expected to arrive there Monday at midnight and to proceed at once from that place to Portsmouth, where the body of Sir John Thompson will be taken on board and conveyed to Halifax.

A requiem mass was celebrated in the Lady Chapel, in Spanish Place, this morning. The service lasted forty-five minutes. At the conclusion of the mass the mourners and friends passed around the coffin and looked upon the face of the dead Premier. The coffin is of mahogany, upon which is a heavy brass shield with the inscription: "The Right Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, P. C., K. C. M. G., M. P., Q. C. Died at Windsor Castle December 12, 1894, aged fifty years. Requiescat in pace."

The coffin was removed this afternoon to the private mortuary of Messrs. Garstin & Sons, in Welbeck Street. Two plaster casts of the features of the dead statesman were taken early this morning. One of them was ordered by the Canadian Government and the other by the family of the deceased.

The chamber at Garstin's in which the body rests is draped heavily. The walls are black and the metal of the chandelier is wrapped in black cloth. A large cross was placed on the coffin this evening. The body is not watched by priests, and no tapers or candles burn in the room. No further services over the body will be held in England.

The London Chamber of Commerce today passed resolutions concerning Sir John Thompson's death, and appointed a committee to request Sir Charles Tupper to express its sorrow and sympathy to Lady Thompson. Similar action will be taken by commercial associations in Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, and other cities.

The provincial newspapers continue to comment with deep regret upon the Premier's sudden death. Many publish letters concerning his public career, and intense interest in the solidification of England's colonial empire. To-day the letters received at the Dominion offices from the West of England and Scotland have been exceptionally numerous.

This evening's issue of The Gazette contains the following:

"Windsor, Dec. 12.—Sir John S. D. Thompson was to-day sworn as her Majesty's Privy Councillor, and took his seat at the board accordingly."

EFFICIENCY OF JAPAN'S NAVY.

Extraordinary Experience of the Ikutsushima in Yalu Battle.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—An interesting account has been sent to the Naval Intelligence Office by Lieut. Simpson of the Baltimore, in a long and graphic letter of the visit he paid to the Japanese ship Ikutsushima.

This vessel took part in the battle of Yalu, and was subjected to a severe fire from the Chinese fleet. The Ikutsushima is one of the principal vessels of the Japanese Navy, being of more than 4,000 tons, and having a powerful armament, including one twelve-inch gun and eleven five-inch guns.

The vessel is one of the latest, having been built in 1890. It sustained the greatest damage of any of the Japanese vessels in the Yalu engagement, but even the awful fire to which it was subjected did not interfere with the efficiency of the vessel. Lieut. Simpson says the upper works were fairly riddled, the masts shot to pieces, and little of the superstructure remained uninjured.

It is interesting to note that the vessel was so well protected by its armor that the vital parts were not reached. The only shell which did anything like a permanent injury was one which entered a port hole and destroyed an electric ammunition hoist, but the gun was equipped with a duplicate mechanism, which was easily placed in operation. The incident illustrated the ability and discretion of the Japanese experts.

JAPANESE NEAR SOUTHPORT.

Li Hung Chang's Relatives in Peril and Gen. Wei in Prison.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The correspondent of the Central News at New-Chwang telegraphs that the Japanese are within thirteen miles of Southport.

A dispatch from Nankin states that Li Hung Chang's nephew Chang has been arrested for peculation, and his property has been seized.

A Tien-Tsin dispatch says that an order has been issued for the arrest of Li Hung Chang's son-in-law for fraudulent practices. Shen, the Taotai of Tien-Tsin, is reported to have been dismissed from office on account of his inability to raise a war loan. He will be succeeded by Wang Fah Woong.

A news agency publishes a dispatch from Shanghai, saying that Gen. Wei, who was supposed to have been executed for cowardice at Ping-Yang, is in prison at Pekin. He admits that the man beheaded as Gen. Wei was procured at his instigation to represent him.

ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

The Porte Has Objected to Consul Jewett's Separate Inquiry.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 14.—The Porte has agreed that the British, French, and Russian Consuls at Erzeroum become members of the Commission of Inquiry to be sent to Armenia. It is reported that the Sultan objected to United States Consul Jewett's separate inquiry, and that consequently it will not be made.

Death of Jean Francois Gigoux.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—M. Jean François Gigoux, the celebrated French painter, died Monday last and was buried to-day.

Jean François Gigoux was an intelligent portrait painter, an inspired religious painter, and his paintings are treasured in galleries and in choirs of churches that are treasures of the world, but every book lover worthy of the name admires him as the illustrator of the "Gil Blas," edition of 1835, and might well be surprised that to this form of art he was not restricted. The edition is one of the most valuable works of the Romanticist epoch.

The artist was born at Besançon Jan. 6, 1808. He went to the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and, in 1831, exhibited at the Salon a series of lithographs, "studies and portraits." This was an artistic success, but he had not the temperament to be limited to lithography, and his subsequent exhibitions were paintings.

He exhibited a portrait of Henry IV., "writing verses on the missal of Gabrielle d'Estrées"; "La Toilette de Mme. Dubarry"; "La Bonne Aventure"; "La Mort de Léonard de Vinci"; "Antoine et Cléopatre après la Bataille d'Actium"; "Héloïse Recevant les Restes d'Abeilard"; "Madelaine," purchased by the King; "Le Baptême de Clovis," purchased by the Minister of the Interior; "La Mort de Cléopatre"; "Le Bon Samaritain," purchased by the Luxembourg Gallery; "Une Arrestation sous la Terreur," 1859; "La Poésie du Midi," 1860; "Printemps, Jeunesse de la Vie," 1890.

He painted in pastel portraits of Lamartine, Considérant, King Jerôme, Lord Londonderry, Lady Baring, and other eminent persons. He painted for the galleries of Versailles "La Prise de Gand" and the portrait of Charles VII. He made mural paintings for the Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois, Saint-Merry, Saint-Gervais, and Saint-Protais Churches. He illustrated, besides the "Gil Elas" of 1835, the "Lettres d'Héloïse et d'Abeilard," edition of 1839. He was rewarded with a second medal in 1833, two first medals in 1835 and 1848, a grand premium at the Exposition Universelle of 1889, the Cross of a Knight of the Legion of Honor in 1842, and that of an officer in 1880.

Homage to Auguste Burdeau.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The body of M. Burdeau is exposed to view in the Salle d'Honneur in the Palais Bourbon, where it is looked upon by a ceaseless stream of visitors. Workmen are engaged in erecting in the courtyard a catafalque thirty feet high, upon which the coffin will be placed.

President Casimir-Perier will personally attend the funeral of his former colleague, M. Burdeau.

The body of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps arrived in this city last evening, and was conveyed to the Church of St. Pierre de Chaillot.

Count Muenster, German Ambassador, called, in behalf of Emperor William, on the President to-day and expressed his sympathy with the Government on account of M. Burdeau's death. M. Burdeau, as delegate to the Berlin Labor Conference, Count Muenster said, made a very favorable impression upon his Majesty.

Giolitti Revelations Deferred.

ROME, Dec. 14.—The publication of the Giolitti documents is deferred till to-morrow. The Deputies and the whole reading public await the revelations with intense interest. The Fanfulla says the documents show that sixty-four Deputies were bribetakers. It is known, however, that the bulk of the papers concern matters already thoroughly discussed. Among the private papers laid before the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry were some 100 domestic letters belonging to Mme. Crispi, and not relating in any way to Banca Romana affairs or polities. Mme. Crispi threatens to sue Giolitti for theft and defamation of character. The ex-Premier did not appear in the Chamber to-day. He avoided a disagreeable experience by staying away, as many Deputies speak with unbounded indignation of his perfidious treatment of the Crispis.

Homage to Hermann Helmholz.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—A memorial celebration in honor of Hermann Helmholz was held in the hall of the Song Academy to-day. There was a large attendance, including the Emperor and Empress, the Faculty of the University of Berlin, the members of the Ministry and municipality, and the members of the Reichstag. Herr Joseph Joachim, the violinist, took part in the exercises and won applause by his rendition of Schumann's "Abendlied." An address was made by Prof. Bezold. An immense bust of Helmholz, almost buried in flowers, occupied the centre of the stage.

Hohenlohe's Salary Raised.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Emperor William, at his own initiative, has added 100,000 marks to Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe's official salary, to cover the financial loss which he suffered by giving up the Governorship of Alsace-Lorraine. As the Chancellor is a rich man, who is not even remotely dependent upon his salary, the Emperor's action is criticised. It will be discussed in the Reichstag, and the increase will not be paid unless voted by the Deputies.

Cork Town Council in a Tempest.

CORK, Dec. 14.—The Mayor caused an uproar in the Town Council to-day by moving that the Government be condemned for refusing to release the Irish political prisoners. After a heated debate the Anti-Parnellite members withdrew amid jeers and hisses, and the motion was adopted by a vote of 18 to 11.

Buyers of the Dominion Line.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.—The Richards Company, whose offer to purchase the Dominion Steamship Company Line has been accepted, is said to be financed by Manchester cattle traders, who propose to import cattle by way of the ship canal.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
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MARRIED.

JARDINE—McJOHNSTON.—Dec. 12, 1894, at Owensborough, Ky., in Settle Chapel, Miss Bessie McJohnston, daughter of Mr. R. F. McJohnston, to Charles Scott Jardine of New-York City.

DIED.

BILLINGS.—Franklin Noble, at Woodstock, Vt., Dec. 11, aged 65 years.
Funeral at Woodstock on Friday.

COOKE.—On Friday afternoon, Dec. 14, at 61 West 9th St., Eugenia Howard Cooke, in the 85th year of her age.
Funeral private.

FREEMAN.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 13, at his late residence, 23 West 53d St., George A. Freeman, in the 71st year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av., above 45th St., Saturday, Dec. 15, at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Boston.

FULLER.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Thursday evening, Dec. 13, Jane A., widow of the late James M. Fuller.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAVEMEYER.—On Friday, Dec. 14, Sarah Agnes Havemeyer, widow of Hon. William F. Havemeyer, in the 88th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services Monday, Dec. 17, at 10 A. M., at her late residence, 335 West 14th St. Please omit flowers.

KINCH.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, 1894, Mrs. Harriet Little Kinch, relict of Frederick A. Kinch, M. D., of Westfield, N. J.
Funeral services Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving foot of Liberty St. at 1:10 P. M.

LANDERINE.—Suddenly, at Tarrytown, Dec. 14, 1894, Elizabeth, widow of the late William B. Landerine.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LA VIE.—In Brooklyn, on the 13th inst., Ethel Genevieve, eldest daughter of George A. and Mary C. La Vie, in the 17th year of her age.
Funeral services on Saturday, 15th inst., at 857 President St., Brooklyn, at 4 P. M. Interment private.

LYON.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, Albert J. Lyon, in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 202 Hooper St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

MERWIN.—At Wilton, Conn., on the 13th inst., Augustus White Merwin, in the 61st year of his age.
Funeral at his late residence, on Monday, Dec. 17, at 11 A. M. Interment in Danbury.
Sons of the Revolution.—Office of the Secretary, 56 Wall St., (Room 5,) New-York, Dec. 14, 1894.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate member, Augustus White Merwin, at Wilton, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 17, 1894, at 11 o'clock A. M.
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE, President.
THOS. E. V. SMITH, Secretary.

PLAISTED.—On Dec. 12, 1894, at Ashland, Va., George B. Plaisted.
Funeral private.

PORTER.—On Friday, Dec. 14, 1894, at his residence, 56 West 124th St., New-York City, Gen. Josiah Porter, aged 64 years.
Notice of funeral later.
Boston papers please copy.

TALLMAGE.—On the evening of Thursday, Dec. 13, Julia Louisa, wife of Frederick S. Tallmage.
Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, 2d Av. and 10th St., on Saturday, at 1:30 o'clock.

WHITE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, Harriet H., widow of Edwin White.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, 63 East 55th St., on Saturday morning, at 11:30.
Bridgeport (Conn.) and Springfield (Mass) papers please copy.

[Official.]
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13, 1894.—Information has been received at this department from Mr. Wilburn B. Hall, the Consul of the United States at Nice, France, of the death, on the 5th of November, 1894, at Mentone, France, of James Taylor Leavitt of New-York City. Per dispatch No. 47, dated Nov. 27, 1894.

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THE MATTER NOW OUT OF HIS HANDS

Refuses to Discuss the Suggestion of Challenging Through Another Club—The Field Condemns the Deed of Gift.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Lord Dunraven, in an interview with a Field reporter to-day, said: "Having regard for the various reports of alleged interviews with me which have been cabled from the States and published in England, I am glad to have a chance to express my opinion, although the matter of the race is now entirely out of my hands." Lord Dunraven then traced the history of the difficulties since 1887. As to the New-York Club's cablegram of Dec. 10, he said: "If I was free, and backed by a resolution of the Royal Yacht Squadron, I would race on these terms." Questioned concerning the chances of a race next year, he replied:

"I have read that they were anxious to race. If so, there will be a race. But they have made the position very difficult by raising the same point which stopped the match with the first Valkyrie. It never occurred to me that the terms of the 1892 challenge were regarded as unsatisfactory. Nobody said so when I was in New-York in 1893."

Lord Dunraven discussed the chances of future races. If there was any difficulty, he said, he felt it was a pity that those feeling it did not begin to remove it sooner. His last words were: "The race is certain if the committee agrees to race under any circumstances, and then clear up its difficulties later with the Royal Yacht Squadron. The race may be for the America's Cup or something else. This is virtually the offer that I made with the first Valkyrie, which the New-York Yacht Club refused. It is its turn to offer now. I consider the suggestion that the challenge be issued through some other club than the Royal Yacht Squadron unworthy of discussion."

The Field will say to-morrow morning, concerning the meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron Committee:

"If the meeting to-day decides not to hold the cup under the deed of gift, it will mean the destruction of the deed or no more races for the cup. If it accepts the deed, it will mean only that the cup can be challenged for without question under the terms which the New-York Yacht Club has now conceded, and which we all consider fair, excepting the ten months' notice. Lord Dunraven is likely to be steady on this point, as it means a very great deal.

"The New-York Club has put the wrong estimate on the situation as regards the new deed. It would be safe to accept the deed with the New-York Club's liberal interpretation regarding what is allowable under the mutual-agreement clause. We believe that Lord Dunraven also has this opinion, but he cannot be answerable for the Royal Yacht Squadron. In view of the dead-lock, it seems most unlikely that there will be any matches in 1895, or any more at all.

"Lord Dunraven's offer to sail for any trophy that the club may appoint against the vessel which would have contested the America's Cup would mean the supersedence of the latter, and would be very effective in satisfactorily obliterating a long train of disagreeable associations. The very name of the America's Cup chiefly suggests how unfairness and contemptible meanness. The recollection of these features would have been obliterated by the liberal terms conceded to the challenger in 1893 and 1894, but now it is pretty plain that the New-York Yacht Club must destroy the new deed if the cup is to be challenged for again."

The Field then discusses the suggestion that Lord Dunraven apply to another club to sanction the challenge, and recalls that in 1887 a refusal was given to indorse such a course and the Royal London Club and the Yacht-Racing Association denounced the deed. It would be impossible for any British club to back the challenge, unless it should be made absolutely plain that the cup would be held under fair conditions. The New-York Club deliberately chose to accept and hold the cup under conditions that they now admitted to have been unfair, judging by their interpretation of the mutual-agreement clause, but because they put themselves in such an unenviable position there is no reason why any British club should do the same.

MAY KNOW TO-DAY.

Flag Officers of the Royal Yacht Squadron to Meet.

It is very probable that some time to-day it will be known definitely whether there will be a race for the America's Cup next year. To-day at noon the Prince of Wales and the Marquis of Ormonde, the flag officers of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and Richard Grant, the Secretary, will meet at Marlborough House, London, and find out if they can agree to the changes suggested by the New-York Yacht Club Cup Committee, in the challenge sent on behalf of Lord Dunraven.

If they decide that they have the power, then the chances are in favor of a race, but if they have not the power, then there will be no race next year, because it would take too long to call a meeting of the members of the squadron, and refer the question to them.

The Englishmen are opposed to the deed of gift of 1887, and have always said so, but the mutual-agreement clause, according to Gen. Paine and ex-Commodore James D. Smith, gives such power to the challenging parties and to the challenged that it may also have removed the objections and result in the Royal Yacht Squadron agreeing to sign the necessary receipt for the cup in the event of its being won by the Valkyrie.

There was no meeting of the Cup Committee yesterday, but as soon as a message is received from the Royal Yacht Squadron the members will meet at once. If the message is favorable a meeting of the members of the New-York Yacht Club will be called to formally accept the challenge.

BARBEAU'S GREAT BICYCLING.

The Riverside Crack Does a Half Mile in 1:05 2-5 at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—If any one entertained any doubt as to the excellence of the track at Industrial Hall, it will certainly be dispelled by the announcement of the performance of W. A. Barbeau of the Riverside Wheelmen to-night. This young man made a trial, and a very successful one, against the existing world's record for a half mile on an indoor track. This mark, which was 1:10 2-5, and lowered by him five seconds. He rode the distance in the phenomenal time of 1:05 2-5.

This performance is really remarkable, and reflects not only an immense amount of credit upon the young man who did it, but is undeniable proof of the excellence of the track. The previous record was made on the ten-lap track at Madison Square Garden, while Barbeau's performance was on an eighteen-lap track. Barbeau has captivated every one who has seen him ride, and his wonderful feat of to-night will no doubt be eclipsed when he will try for the world's mile indoor record.

Barbeau came to scratch to-night under a fair gait, and when the pistol shot was fired set to work with a will. He pedaled away steadily, and, urged on by the plaudits of the spectators, kept up a pace that was surprising. When the announcement was made that he had clipped five seconds from the world's record the shout of applause that greeted him could not but have been a source of gratification to him in addition to the knowledge of the fact that he had just accomplished a most notable ride.

The New-Yorkers gave another exhibition of the way they can pedal in the first heat of the first event on the programme. Charles Earl, the jolly undertaker, and Charles Leibold had it nip and tuck, the former winning by a narrow margin in 2:32 2-5.

Later on, in the one-mile handicap, Earl and Walter Roome of Jersey City had a close contest, which resulted in the defeat of the latter. The time made in this event was 2:29 1-5, which goes still further to prove the excellence of the track. In the first heat of this race, F. H. Rumford and Howard Nester were very close, the former winning by a spurt at the tape.

In the first heat of the three-mile open, Roome and Barbeau came together to qualify by riding a mile. Roome qualified, although hard pushed by Barbeau, who was hanging to his rear wheel for nearly a lap, but was unable to get ahead when the tape was reached, still being in that position. Earl and Wenzel came together in the second heat of this race. The local man gave the Brooklynite a lively hustle, but was unable to catch him, and failed to qualify.

The concluding event of the evening was the two-mile four-lap race, the first heat of which was won by Barbeau, who was ahead every time they scored. The second heat brought together Earl and Leibold, the former winning in 5:18 3-5.

Owing to the number of men who have qualified for the finals, they will be run at 3 o'clock to-morrow and at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Zimmerman had promised the management to ride to-night, but during the afternoon he sent a note, stating that as he was feeling "rather busted," and partly because his trainer had shipped his wheels and clothes back to New-York, he would be unable to appear.

This, however, is not believed to be the real reason, as he was sadly out of form, and probably no thoroughly satisfied with his performance of last night. To make up for this, the management substituted a trial for the two-mile record, which was made by W. C. Roome. Roome was paced alternately by Barbeau and Earl, and succeeded in lowering the record 2 4-5 seconds, to 4:45 1-5. His time for the half was 1:12 3-5, the mile 2:22 3-5, and the mile and a half, 3:35 3-5.

The summary follows:

One Mile, 2:30 Class.—First Heat—Won by C. T. Earl; Charles Leibold, second. Time—2:32 2-5. Second Heat—Louis Hunter had a walk-over.

Half Mile, Against Time.—W. A. Barbeau, 1:05 2-5, breaking the world's indoor record.

One-Mile Handicap, 100 Yards' Limit.—First Heat—Won by F. H. Rumford, (85 yards) Howard Nester (60 yards) second. Time—2:19 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Walter C. Roome, (30 yards;) Charles T. Earl (60 yards) second. Time—2:20 1-5. Third Heat—Won by Charles Leibold, (50 yards;) P. K. Manning (100 yards) second. Time—2:28.

Three-Mile Open, One-Mile Heats to Qualify.—First Heat—Won by W. C. Roome; W. A. Barbeau second. Time—2:25 4-5. Second Heat—Won by C. T. Earl; W. A. Wenzel second. Time—2:34 4-5.

Two Miles, Four-Lap Race.—First Heat—Won by W. A. Barbeau; William Pierce second. Time—5:09 3-5. Second Heat—Won by C. T. Earl; Charles Leibold second. Time—5:18 3-5.

Two Miles, Against Time.—W. C. Roome, 4:45 1-5, breaking the world's indoor record by 2 4-5 seconds.

CRIPPLED COLUMBIAS LOSE.

The Kings County Wheelmen Bowlers Won Two Games.

With the Columbias minus two of their best players, the Kings County Wheelmen team won two games last evening in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. The sport took place on the alleys of the latter club, at 471 Flatbush Avenue. This place easily takes first prize as being the most inconvenient location in the tournament circuit. The "rooters" give it a wide berth, and it is a rare sight indeed to see a single person present outside of the players and the pin boys.

The teams opposing the Kings Countys on these alleys never fail to give vent to the displeasure engendered by the trip, and talk is heard of a protest being made against future games there.

Capt. Boe of the Columbias was informed at the eleventh hour of the inability of both Bierling and Letzkus to compete, and so he had to accept the services of two novices. Dehls took the place of the former, while Nordinholt rolled for Letzkus. Bierling's substitute did very well for an unknown in the second game, getting 173. His good work was below the average in the first though, for he only succeeded in making 128.

The first game resulted in a score of 776 to 729, and the second showed a margin of forty pins in favor of the victorious Kings County team, their total being 782. Martin for the Kings Countys and Boe for the Columbias were the high men in the initial battle. The former rolled up a score of 193, while the latter got 181. The next best score was made by Hart of the Kings Countys.

Nellis arrived at the alleys too late to roll in the first game, and McGee took his place. The substitution was not a great success, as McGee made only 120, the lowest score of the evening.

With Nellis on the team, the work of the Kings County lads was much steadier in the second game, the average being 156 2-5. Gaden of the Columbias got the highest score, (169,) beating Gardner by one pin. Capt. Boe, who is considered one of the best of the tournament cracks, was wofully out of form this time, his score of 126 being the lowest of the game. He failed to make a single strike.

The Kings Countys led in every frame in both games. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miles	3	2	5	151
Gardner	2	3	5	144
McGee	1	3	6	120
Hart	4	3	3	168
Martin	2	8	0	193
Total	12	19	19	776

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gaden	1	0	3	151
Dehls	1	2	5	128
Ruprecht	1	5	4	147
Nordenholt	2	2	6	122
Boe	2	5	3	181
Total	9	20	21	729

FRAMES.

Kings County.73 145 210 290 369 464 543 610 692 776
Columbia....78 122 206 276 332 386 457 542 635 729

Average—Kings County, 155 1-5; Columbia, 145 4-5. Scorers—D. M. Boe and W. H. Kay. Umpire—S. Brock.

SECOND GAME.

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Scores.
Miles	3	3	4	154
Gardner	4	3	3	168
Hart	4	2	4	163
Nellis	3	3	4	150
Martin	1	5	4	147
Total	15	16	19	782

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Scores.
Garden	3	5	2	169
Dehls	3	4	3	173
Ruprecht	2	3	4	147
Nordenholt	1	3	6	127
Boe	0	4	6	126
Total	9	20	21	742

FRAMES.

Kings County.72 160 247 339 421 497 590 644 700 782
Columbia....72 119 193 259 353 437 513 589 677 742

Average—Kings County, 156 2-5; Columbia, 148 2-5. Scorers—D. M. Boe and W. H. Kay.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Organization Effected and Schedule to be Adopted Soon.

There was a meeting last night in a small room on West Thirty-seventh Street for the purpose of organizing a team of association football clubs, and the room proved altogether too small for the large crowd of votaries of the "dribbling code" who attended. Only one delegate was allowed from each club, however, the following being the official representatives: Brooklyn Wanderers, W. Southern; Centreville Athletic Club, Graham Winters; William's Bridge Thistles, J. McGill; West Side Shamrocks, H. Johnstone; Scottish Americans of Jersey City, J. J. Barnes; Scottish Americans of Newark, J. Kelly.

Owing to the wish of the New-Jersey delegates it was decided not to call the league New-York State, as was at first proposed, and after several suggestions the name adopted was the National Association Football League.

The principal points decided were that the dues be $5 for each club, and that a silver cup be presented to the winning club at the conclusion of the season. This will become the absolute property of the club winning, and in addition the winning team will receive gold medals and the runners-up silver medals.

The election of officers was postponed until the next meeting, and also the adoption of a schedule, but nominations for officers were received and resulted as follows: President—W. Southern; Vice President—J. J. Barnes; Secretary—A. Addison; Treasurer—W. Southern.

It is expected that several other clubs will join the league before the next meeting, and they will be given a voice in the election of officers.

Seventy-first Regiment Games.

The games of the Seventy-first Regiment, which take place at their new armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, to-night, are exciting much interest throughout the National Guard of this city, as these are the first games to be given by this association, and the first in the new armory. The entries are many, and the events will be closely contested. The prizes are very handsome medals—gold, silver, and bronze—for first, second, and third place in each event. The following events are on the programme:

Sixty-five-yard run, 440-yard run, (scratch;) half-mile run, one-mile safety bicycle race, 220-yard race, sack race, (50 yards;) one-mile roller-skating race, hurdle race (220 yards;) one-mile run, potato race, (50 yards;) one-lap three-legged race, obstacle race, (three laps;) one-mile invitation race, shot-putting contest, (16 pounds,) and running high jump, (bar started at 4 feet 5 inches.)

The members of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association are more than interested in the success of this young association of the Seventy-first, and are giving it both moral and active support. All the officials at the games Saturday night are from the Seventh Regiment and the New-York Athletic Club, and this, of course, is a guarantee that the events will be run off properly and smoothly throughout, an end which these tried veterans know well how to secure. The officials who will act on the night of the games are: Referee—Lieut. W. G. Schuyler; Judges—Capts. D. A. Nesbitt, A. W. Conover, George W. Rand, and W. C. Fisk, Adjt. F. W. Landon, Lieut. W. S. Wilson, Robert Mazet, and James E. Schuyler, all of the Seventh Regiment; Timekeepers—Major A. P. Montant, First Brigade staff, and Messrs. Robert Stoll and J. H. Abeel of the New-York Athletic Club; Starter—A. F. Comacho; Judge of Walking—S. C. Austin; Clerk of the Course—B. C. Williams, New-York Athletic Club, and his assistant will be Corp. R. C. Fisher, Seventh Regiment; Inspector—Sergt. S. Guerra, Seventh Regiment; Scorers—Quartermaster Sergeant A. B. Wilson, Corp. O. M. Beach, Jr., and Corp. T. J. Conroy, Seventh Regiment.

Staten Island Athletes Meet.

The annual meeting of the Staten Island Athletic Club, notwithstanding the fact that the club is homeless and without a membership, took place on Wednesday evening at West New-Brighton. Some of the old members of the club did not wish to see the charter lost by failure to hold the annual meeting and they got together in a quiet way, and elected a full board of officers. These are as follows: President—John W. Edwards; Vice President—William A. Lentilhon; Secretary—Arthur A. Mitchell, 45 Cedar Street, New-York; Treasurer—Harry Manley.

The club means to hold together during next Summer, even if they have only the boathouse. A suggestion has been made to have the upper portion of this turned into suitable clubrooms and carry on the club until other arrangements can be made. The annual dinner will take place on Saturday evening, at which the club's future plans will be announced, and after this there will be a "smoker," to both of which all cricketers have been cordially invited.

Passaic Boat Club Election.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 14.—The Passaic Boat Club held its annual meeting last evening and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—A. B. Hopper: Vice President—William Vandervoor; Secretary—Fred Morris; Treasurer—William Hoffman; Financial Secretary—A. C. Snyder; Captain—Monroe Bovy; Second Lieutenant—D. V. Villaverde; Logkeeper—Dr. T. W. Lauterborn; Executive Committee—Dr. T. W. Lauterborn, W. K. Vandervoor, W. E. Blewitt, Frederick Fortmeyer, F. T. Heath; Delegates to Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association—M. S. Brown, A. B. Hopper, Fred Fortmeyer; Delegates to Middle States Amateur Rowing Association—A. B. Hopper, J. Kendal Smith, William Vandervoor; Member of Building Committee—F. T. Heath. The club's next meeting will be held on Jan. 2.

Will Not Race Abroad.

Richard Croker was asked yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times about the story that he was to take his racing establishment to England next year. He said: "There is nothing in the story whatever. Of course, if racing in this country should cease altogether, we would have to go to some place with the horses, but I have given the matter no thought. I suppose that story about my going to England started from the fact that I have a colt that is entered in the English Derby for 1896, and was so entered before I bought him." Mr. Croker referred to the Montauk colt.

Schaefer Out with a Challenge.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Jacob Schaefer gave out the following to-day: Having been unable to secure a match at cushion carroms with Frank C. Ives, I now desire to publish the following challenge: I will play Mr. Ives or any other billiard player in the world three games of billiards as follows: One game of fourteen-inch balk-line billiards, anchor barred, 800 points up, for $1,000 a side and the net gate receipts; one at the champion's game, 18 by 38 inch lines, 800 points up, for the same amount of money; one game at cushion carroms, 500 points up, for the same amount of money. One of the above games is to be played in Chicago, one in New-York, and the city in which the third game shall be played to be decided by toss. At least ten days must elapse between the games. As a guarantee of good faith I have this day deposited with the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, as temporary stakeholder, the sum of $250, the permanent stakeholder to be mutually agreed upon.

Cricketers to Receive Prizes.

There will be a great gathering of New-York cricketers on Tuesday night, when the championship pennants and individual prizes of the Metropolitan District Cricket Club will be presented. These will be given at a smoking concert, which will be held at Columbia Hall on Lexington Avenue. Three pennants, two prize bats, and five medals will comprise the prize list for the successful competitors.

Of the three pennants given by the league, the New-Jersey Athletic Club will take two, one for the championship of New-York and the other for the championship of the second-class section of the league. The New-York Cricket Club takes the other as champion club of the second section. A. E. Patterson, Staten Island Cricket Club; J. West, Paterson Cricket Club; J. E. Roberts, and C. Moore, New-York Cricket Club, and H. C. Clarke and J. Gill of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, take the individual trophies, which have been presented by D. A. Munro, R. St. G. Walker, J. D. Boyd, and F. Slazenger.

Lavigne Beats Bowen.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—The fight between the lightweights "Kid" Lavigne and A. Bowen to-night was won by Lavigne. Bowen was knocked out in the eighteenth round.

Bowen was rendered unconscious and his condition at 1 A. M. was declared serious. He was taken in an ambulance to the Charity Hospital.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15.

Philadelphia bicycle tournament; amateur races. Opening of new Manhattan Athletic Club, 8:30 P. M.

Entertainment New-Jersey Athletic Club, 8 P. M.

Star Athletic Club boxing tournament, Ravenswood Hall, Long Island City, 8 P. M.

Lone Star Boat Club entertainment at Jaeger's, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

Seventy-first Regiment games, at armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, 8 P. M.

Yachting.—Lecture by Capt. Howard Paterson, at Seawanhaka Yacht Clubhouse, 8 P. M.

Fencing tournament, at Manhattan Casino, at 37 West Twenty-second Street, at 8:30.

Long Island Wheelmen's stag entertainment, at 1,281 Bedford Avenue.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Union County Roadsters vs. Bushwick Wheelmen, at Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.

Star Athletic Club boxing tournament finals, Ravenswood Hall, Long Island City, 8 P. M.

Fencing tournament, New-York Athletic Club.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Bowling.—Castle Points vs. Manhattans, at Uncle Sam's alleys, Bowery, near Houston Street; Columbias vs. Liberty Wheelmen, at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn; Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Atalanta Wheelmen, at Newark.

New-York Athletic Minstrel Show, at Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Bowling.—Liberty Wheelmen vs. Tourists, at Paterson; Kings County Wheelmen vs. Castle Points, Tenth and Washington Streets, Hoboken; Bushwick vs. Atalantas, at Newark.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Bowling.—Columbia Cycle Club vs. Union County, at Rahway; Castle Points vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 1,409 Fulton Street.

Elizabeth Gun Club tournament, at Elizabeth, N. J.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Manhattans vs. Columbias, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

NAVY YARD NOTES.

The cruiser San Francisco was placed in dry dock Thursday for a final cleaning and painting of her bottom, preparatory to her departure for the European station. It is expected that the vessel will come out of dock early this morning. Her compasses will then be adjusted. After that work has been completed the cruiser will proceed direct to New-York, where her torpedo outfit will be placed on board. Her commander, Capt. E. M. Shepard, expects to sail for Europe about Dec. 20.

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As soon as the dry dock is vacated by the San Francisco, the cruiser New-York will be placed in the basin. This cruiser has been partially coaled, and is now almost ready for sea. The object of placing her in dock is to coat the sections of her hull which were left unpainted when the vessel was docked last September. The unpainted area is where the ship rested on the blocks when docked on that occasion. Capt. Robley D. Evans, who commands the New-York, left the ship on leave of absence.

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There is no longer any doubt that the cruiser Cincinnati, which is now at the New-York Navy Yard, will be attached to a foreign squadron. Orders to fill that vessels complement with men having two years or more to serve have been received by the commandant of the yard, and referred by him to the commanding officers of the receiving ship Vermont. There has as yet been no hint as to what station the ship will be ordered to.

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The defective ventilation in the forward fireroom of the cruiser Raleigh has drawn attention to a similar imperfection in the fireroom of her sister ship, the Cincinnati. The two bureaus which are concerned in the matter have diametrically opposite ways of remedying the defect. The Bureau of Steam Engineering wants the blowers removed, and the Bureau of Construction insists that they should remain. A board will probably be appointed to decide which is right. Should the Bureau of Steam Engineering have its way, the chances are that the ship will be detained in the yard for two or three months longer.

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A draft of eleven men in charge of Carpenter Ward was on Thursday sent to the cruiser Atlanta, which is now fitting out at the Norfolk Yard. Another draft, which is ordered to leave next Monday, will deplete the available force of bluejackets in the rendezvous by 160 men. The draft will form part of the crew of the new commerce destroyer Minneapolis, which is to be commissioned at Philadelphia Monday. The draft will leave by special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Lieut. H. H. Hosley will be in charge of the men.

MRS. WIDMAYER ON THE STAND

THINKS SHE IS MENTALLY COMPETENT TO MANAGE HER PROPERTY

Her Granddaughter, Mrs. Hurtt, Brings the Proceedings to Have the Old Lady Declared to be Insane.

Mrs. Johanna Widmayer yesterday faced her granddaughter in court, where the old lady was summoned by the granddaughter, Mrs. Julia Hurtt, on the allegation that she is insane. Mrs. Widmayer appeared as a witness in her own behalf before the commission appointed to inquire into her alleged mental unsoundness. She has passed her eighty-second year, but she is evidently remarkably well preserved and made a good showing on the stand. She has an income of $6,000 a year from her husband's estate.

Michael H. Cardozo, the lawyer who appeared for Mrs. Hurtt, asked Mrs. Widmayer:

"What is this proceeding?"

"They say my mind is not sound and want to manage my property," she replied.

"Who brought the proceedings?"

"My granddaughter."

"Did you ask to have any one take care of your property?"

"No, Sir."

The old lady then said that she was able to take care of herself, adding, "As long as I am I will be boss." She said that she had given her son William $8,000 and Henry $7,500, but that she had made a will, and that they would have to pay enough back to make all the children share equally.

The case was then adjourned until next Monday, at 4 o'clock, when Mrs. Widmayer's examination will be resumed.

STOKES'S BIG JUDGMENT AFFIRMED

John W. Mackay and Hector De Castro Must Pay $94,006.

Edward S. Stokes's verdict for $94,006 against John W. Mackay and Hector de Castro has been affirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The action was to recover $75,000, with interest, from May, 1884, on a contract made by Stokes by which he was to receive $100,000, and he and C. H. Read & Co. to be relieved of all obligations to Mackay in consideration of Stokes turning over all stock of the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company and the United Lines Telegraph Company, which he had purchased for Mackay.

Stokes received $25,000 on account after he had delivered the securities to Col. R. G. Ingersoll, who was the counsel for Mackay.

MRS. COSTER'S WILL CONTESTED.

Her Estate Was to be Received by Woodlawn Cemetery Association.

Mrs. Cornelia F. Coster directed that after her death her estate, valued at $400,000, should go to the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, to be used for the purchase of a plot of ground in that cemetery and for the erection of a mausoleum, in which were to be placed the bodies of the testatrix, her husband, and her parents, William G. and Adeline Breese. This disposition of the estate was made pursuant to an agreement made between the testatrix, her mother, and her husband, John Gerard Coster, who died some years before her, to honor the memory of her parents and husband, from whom she derived the principal portion of her estate, as Mrs. Coster's will declared.

Mrs. Coster died April 1 of this year at the Hotel Savoy. Her will was executed the day before she died, and appoints Frederick Seymour of East Orange, N. J., sole executor. There is to have $20,000, and all the residue of the old lady's estate is left to the Woodlawn Cemetery Association in trust.

A contest over the will has now been begun by Charles A. Sands, a relative, in his own interest and as administrator of the will of Elizabeth Sands, who was a half-sister of the father of Mrs. Coster. He is represented by Joseph P. Osborne, and charges that the will was not the free execution of Mrs. Coster, that she was of unsound mind, and that it is illegal and void. Mrs. Coster was declared a lunatic in December, 1892, by the Supreme Court, but she regained her liberty, and was declared sane in July, 1893.

THE ELM STREET WIDENING.

Opposition to the Appointment of a Commission of Assessment.

The question of the appointment of a Commission of Estimate and Assessment for the Elm Street widening was before Justice Patterson in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. A small army of lawyers was on hand, representing the property owners.

Objection was made to the appointment of the commission on the ground that the act providing for the improvement was unconstitutional, as it allowed the commission to take the property, leaving the owners only the alternative of a lawsuit, as the property needed would be taken before payment was made to the owners.

Mann & Mann appeared for S. V. R. Cruger as Controller of the Trinity Church Corporation, and said the corporation would hand up points on the constitutionality of the act. Among the other owners represented were the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Stewart heirs, the Roosevelt estate, the Rodman estate, and the Keppler estate.

John A. Hayes, as owner and attorney for the majority of the property owners along the line of the improvement, presented a petition from them asking that, in the event of the appointment of Commissioners, one of them should be Eugene R. Philbin, who is associated with Superior Court Judge-elect Beekman.

Time was allowed for the attorneys to put in points on the constitutionality of the act and to submit briefs.

A CHEMISTRY LESSON IN COURT.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus a Witness in the Trial of Lawyer Schooley.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus gave a lesson in chemistry yesterday before Judge Martine and a jury in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. He filled the courtroom with vile odors that almost choked the spectators, but he also brought out some facts that proved exceedingly damaging to the prisoner, W. H. Schooley, the lawyer in whose trial the professor was called as a witness.

Schooley is charged with forgery and larceny. Mrs. Ellen M. Gay alleges that he got into his possession $4,000 worth of railroad bonds that had been stolen from her, and that by the use of chemicals he obliterated the numbers and records of transfer and inserted others.

By chemicals Prof. Doremus brought out the letters and figures originally marked upon the bonds. The experiments took up several hours. The case will be continued Monday.

A Lis Pendens Against Gould Property.

L. J. Morrison, the lawyer who represents the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of St. Louis in its litigation against Russell Sage and the executors of the will of Jay Gould to recover $11,000,000, filed, in the County Clerk's office, yesterday, a lis pendens against a large number of pieces of real estate in this city belonging to the estate of Jay Gould, including the Fifth Avenue mansion, at Forty-seventh Street, and the property in Forty-seventh Street adjoining it; the Grand Opera House, the property 32 Park Row, and over 200 acres of land in the annexed district.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The motion of Oscar Hammerstein to punish his partners, Koster & Bial, for contempt of court for their alleged refusal to allow him or his representative to examine the accounts of the corporation of Koster, Bial & Co., in violation of the provisions of the temporary injunction granted some time ago, enjoining Koster and Bial from interfering with him in the examination of the books and accounts of the concern, was denied yesterday afternoon by Judge Glidersleeve of the Superior Court.

—John F. Ince is in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $500 bail. He was arrested yesterday in a suit brought in the Supreme Court by Elizabeth Frey in which she seeks to recover $10,000 damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage. Miss Frey alleges in the complaint that she met the defendant in Brooklyn in July, 1893, at her mother's house, 18 Ellery Street.

—Joseph Wells, general agent of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt., yesterday caused the arrest of Charles Barmore, one of his sub-agents, upon an order signed by Justice Van Wyck, in the City Court, in a suit brought by Wells to recover $690.64, which he alleges was wrongfully appropriated by the defendant.

—The General Term of the Supreme Court has sustained a decision denying the issuance of a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Estimate to audit a claim of $33,216.30 made against the city by the publishers of The Stockholder for the publication of official notices between 1868 and 1871.

—James McWalters was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering on an order signed by Judge Bischoff, in Part I. of Court of Common Pleas, in a suit brought against him by Peter J. Devine, charging him with fraud.

Veuve Clicquot Champagne.

Yellow Label "Sec"
Very Dry.

Gold Label "Brut"
Vintage 1887.

UNEXCELLED IN QUALITY.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Present: The Chief Justice and all the Associate Justices, except Mr. Justice Jackson.

No. 619—The United States and the Cherokee Nation, appellants, vs. Charles Journeycake, principal chief of the Delaware Indians.—Mandate granted on motion of Thomas C. Fletcher for the appellee.

No. 127—The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Jackson, et al., appellants, vs. The Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.—Dismissed, with costs pursuant to the Tenth rule.

No. 120—E. S. Emert, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Missouri.—Argued by Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., and S. N. Taylor, for the plaintiff in error.

No. 121—The East Lake Land Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Isaiah C. Brown.—Submitted.

No. 128—The United States, appellant, vs. The Berdan Fire Arms Manufacturing Company.—Passed until No. 135 is reached, on motion of Solicitor General Maxwell, for the appellant.

No. 122—William A. Sweet, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Christian Rechel.—Argued by Thomas A. Jenckes for the plaintiffs in error, and by Samuel J. Elder for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock. The day call for Monday, Dec. 17, will be as follows: Nos. 124, 125, 129, 131, 132, 7, (original,) 841, 118, 133, 134.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The City of Schenectady vs. The Trustees of Union College, appellants.—Argued by Robert J. Landon for appellants, Alonzo P. Strong for respondent.

Richard Cronin and others vs. William M. Tebo, appellant.—Argued by Josiah T. Mareau for appellant, James C. Church for respondent.

Emil Jung, appellant, vs. William Keuffel and another.—Argued by Leopold Lee for appellant, A. B. Smith for respondent.

Jeanette Nelson, appellant, vs. Roswell E. Brown.—Argued by Charles J. Palmer for appellant, W. Petrie for respondent.

The day calendar for Monday is: Nos. 620, 621, 622, 623, 566, 567, 911, 909.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate—Recha Roseni, Auguste Schroeder, Sarah Byrne, Thomas C. McRae, Andrew J. Clarke.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien and Follett, JJ.—Matter of Armory Board (in re Bishop)—R. Duncan Harris.

Patterson, J.—Casey vs. The Mayor, &c.—Daniel E. Sybel. Matter of Meade—Franklin Bien. Matter of Manhattan Printing and Publishing Company—William B. Anderson. Matter of Higgins—James A. Welsh.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Gutwillig vs. Burns—Allan D. Kenyon.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Matter of Liberty Insurance Company—George A. Morrison.

Truax, J.—Louis S. Finn vs. Israel Feldman—Edmond C. Brown.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Ezra W. Balding vs. Abraham Schwarzwald—Leon Hulmer.

Emile Zola's Academic Odyssey.

Tristan Bernard in The Paris Figaro.

M. Zola, who had been a bear at the beginning of his career, became civilized in his old age. The dearest pastime of this sociable man was to pay visits. After calling ten or twelve times on each one of the Academicians he resolved to extend the circle of his acquaintances, and he visited all the sovereigns. He went to see King Humbert and Queen Marguerite, who astonished these elevated personages by the profoundness of his views on European politics, and was surprised himself by the fineness of their criticisms on the most delicate questions of contemporary literature.

Then he visited successively the Emperor of Germany, the Commander of the Faithful, and the little King of Spain. He stupefied them all by his singularly quick conceptions of the most abstract subtleties of diplomacy. And he knew how to appreciate in these men a rare knowledge of our various literary formulas. Only, Emperor William confounded him with Jules Verne and the Commander of the Faithful could not distinguish between the Abbé Mouret and the Abbé Constantin. As for the little King of Spain, he sincerely congratulated our national novelist on his latest production, "Joséphine, elle est malade."

After visiting all the sovereigns of Europe, M. Zola began his African journey at Tripoli. Then, followed by long processions of cameis, he went into the interior. After forty days of sunstrokes he came to an unexplored region.

This country was governed by a negro named Makar, who had French blood in his veins. This Makar was, in fact, a descendant from the famous Jean Macquart and of a negress whom the aforesaid Jean Macquart had married during a voyage of her tribe to the Paris Jardin d'Acclimatation.

M. Zola, as soon as he was placed in the pression on Makar that the King intrusted to arrange the genealogic tree of the celebrated family, adding the following words: "Makar—Theophile, Toffa Salifou—Instincts of cupidity derived from the father, attenuated by the sweet susceptibility and the cannibalism of the mother. Predispositions to the scaffold. Negro King."

M. Zola produced so profound an impression on Makar that the King intrusted to him the direction of the Government. M. Zola then founded an Academ

AGAINST SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING

Weekly Meetings of Protest Begun in This City by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Metropolitan Hall, 53 West Fourteenth Street, to protest against the opening of saloons on Sunday. The meetings will be continued every Friday at 3 o'clock P. M., the use of the hall having been tendered for that purpose by J. M. Cornell.

Mrs. M. T. Burt was elected Chairman of the meeting yesterday, and made a short speech, in which she urged women to be constantly on the alert in their war against intemperance. "We are not protesting," she said, "about the sanctity of the Sabbath, but against the sale of liquor on that day."

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth of Saratoga said that many who were in favor of opening saloons on Sunday are urged on by the passion for drink and money making, and they hasten to sign petitions for Sunday opening. "Why," she said, "should we be called upon to have a foreign Sabbath? These liquor sellers are unremitting and vigilant, but let us keep up the work."

Short addresses were also made by Mrs. Lord and Mrs. Frances J. Barnes. Mrs. Barnes thought "many voices should be heard instead of a few."

Other women that were present and addressed the meeting were Mrs. William Jennings Demorest, Mrs. Beebe Hancause, Superintendent of the Sabbath Observance of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Clinton B. Fiske, President of the Women's Home Missionary Society; Mrs. Hannibal Robinson, Miss Ensign of Ohio, Miss Coleman, and Mrs. Underhill.

"The union has issued a protest to members of the Assembly against the sale of liquor on Sunday, and a petition to the Legislature.

The protest reads: "We, the undersigned, believing in the sanctity of the Sabbath, and seeing in the coming effort to open the saloons on the Lord's day a menace to good morals, good government, and to the safety and happiness of the home, earnestly protest against such action on the part of the Legislature, and request you, our representative in the Assembly, to vote against it."

The petition to the State Senate and Assembly reads: "We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of New-York, do most earnestly petition your honorable body against the passage of any bill that shall legalize the sale of liquors during any hours of the Sabbath day. We are firmly of the conviction that such a law would not only be inimical to the best interests of our Commonwealth, but would also tend to break down the sanctity of the American Sabbath, which is the bulwark of our American institutions."

Copies of the protest and petition may be secured at the headquarters of the union, 30 West Twenty-third Street.

Religious Notices.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK City Mission and Tract Society at the Marble Collegiate Church, 29th St. and 5th Av., on Sunday evening, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock P. M. Morris K. Jesup, Esq., President of the society, will preside. Addresses may be expected from Rev. W. T. Elsing on the "Problem of the East Side," Rev. Dr. Leonhard on the "German Problem," and Rev. A. Arrighi on the "Italian Problem." Also, from Mrs. L. S. Bainbridge on the "Work of the Woman's Branch." Rev. Dr. Schauffler will speak concerning the work at large. An address is also expected from Rev. Dr. Burrell.

The City Mission is the oldest and largest of the societies of the kind in the city, and is strictly undenominational. It has seventy missionaries at work the year round, and does "slum work," in which, indeed, it has been for years the pioneer society. All interested in work by New-Yorkers for New-York are cordially invited to be present.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5 th Av., 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by the famous orator, John G. Woolley of Minnesota. Choice musical programme. Miss Emma Wing, soloist. Instrumental selections by the famous musicians, Misses Anna, Kate Bell, Georgia, and Ada Park.
EDWIN GALLOWAY, JOSEPH BOGARDUS, Secretary. President.

A SERVICE PARTICIPATED IN BY MORE than 200 children, consisting of singing and recitations, is held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30, to which the public is invited, in the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

AT EIGHTEENTH STREET AND EIGHTH Avenue.—Methodist John A. B. Wilson, D. D., 10:30. Prelude, "An Hour With the Starving Cloakmakers." Sermon, "True Pleasure." 7:30. Prelude, "The Starving." Sermon, "A Wandering Boy."

AT THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Other Men's Labors"; 3 P. M., Sabbath school; 8 P. M., "The Anthem in Astronomy." Wednesday evening lecture at 8 o'clock. Public invited.

AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MISSION, 424 St., Third Avenue.—Revival meetings nightly during the week. Reading to-morrow, and prayer-book service at 11 and 3. Gospel Army lassies every Tuesday and Saturday evenings.

AT THE LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN Church, Northwest Corner 121st St., Rev. Dr. Mcgie St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach morning at 11. Subject, "Christianity." Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. All are cordially invited.

A. A. A.—A.—A.—A.—THE POPULAR LECturer, Rev. Theodore Heisig, and the quartet from the Church of the Messiah at Association Hall, 23d St. and 4th Av., Sunday, Dec. 16, at 4 o'clock. All men are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4 th AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 3:30 P. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. The public cordially invited.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M.; evensong at 4:30 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. Mcllvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, Dec. 16, at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. McIlvaine will preach in the morning and Rev. Dr. John H. Edwards in the afternoon. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Madison C. Peters preaches at 11.—"Why I Believe in the Bible"; 7:45.—"What I Honestly Believe Concerning Hell, Hell-fire, and Purgatory." All welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M., and 7:45 P. M. Evening subject—"Happiness for the Times, and Where to Find It." Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor meeting Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH,
HARLEM.
FIRST CHURCH, 121st St., Near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 7:45.
SECOND CHURCH, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45; evening topic—"The Inspiration of the Bible in the Light of Common Sense."

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5 th Av., corner 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject—"The Leadership of Christ," 7:45 P. M. Advent lecture—"Christ and Social Unrest." All welcome. Monday evening, illustrated lecture by Rev. J. J. Lewis, "The Passion Play." Admission free. Silver collection.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 42d St. and Madison Av.
Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M., holy communion.
11, morning service, | 7:45, evening service.
with holy communion. |
The rector will preach morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 91st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., preaching; subject—"The River of Life"; 8 P. M., familiar Bible talk.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St., the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, M. A.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, | Seats free.
5th Av. and 10th St. |
9 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning service; 4 P. M., musical service; 8 P. M., evening service.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
10th St. and 5th Av.
Sunday, Dec. 16.
Musical service 4. P. M.
Jaene D'Arc, (entire,) by Gounod.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD AND 71ST St., Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector; Rev. Herbert Shipman, Assistant.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St.—Holy communion at 8 A. M.; morning service at 11; evening service at 8. Rev. John Tunis, minister in charge, will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 11 A. M. Afternoon 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Religious Notices.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., Rev. F. H. Marling, D. D., at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 4 8 th ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2 9 th ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"The Initiation of Peter Into the Mysteries of Faith." At 3 P. M., annual meeting of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, Mr. Morris K. Jesup presiding; addresses by Rev. Messrs. W. T. Elsing, A. Arrighi, T. Leonhard, A. F. Schauffler, D. D., and Mrs. Bainbridge.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2 d AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John Hutchins will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN,) 424 St. and 2d Av.—Sunday, Dec. 16, 1894, historical sermon, "Our Heritage," by pastor, Rev. George S. Webster, at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M., service, commemorating transfer of cornerstone and tablet from Church of the Covenant, corner Park Avenue and 35th St., the former pastors, Rev. Drs. Prentiss, Vincent, and McIlvaine, also Charles Butler, LL. D., President of Board of Trustees of Union Theological Seminary, and others will take part. Sunday school at 9:15 A. M. Prayer meeting Thursday at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 5 7 th St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.: morning, "Eleven Plain Men, and What They Did for the World"; evening, lectures, "Ingersollism versus Truth," subject—"Is This World Any the Better for the Advent of Jesus Christ?" first subject—"Word Picture of Rome and the Romans when Christ Came." All welcome. Seats free at 8 P. M. Special music by Marcella Lindh, Alice Baumgartner, Harold Dexter, Walter Carroll Low, director; organist, Kate Stella Burr.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK Av. and 34th St.—Services at 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor. All are cordially invited.

DR. BRADLEY, VICAR OF ST. AGNES'S Trinity Parish, will preach at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, East 74th St., corner of Park Av., on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. Wm. H. P. Faunce, Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school. At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. Evening subject, "Famous Heresies. II. Spiritism, or the Trouble in Colosse." Week-day service Friday evening. All are welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 12th St.—The pastor, Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. on "What Is Truth?" and at 4 P. M. on text talk, "Faithful Sayings." Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FOREFATHERS' SERVICE.—DR. GREGG WILL speak on "The Huguenots as Makers of America" in Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of South Oxford St., Brooklyn, 7:30 P. M. Choir of forty voices will render old-time music. Public invited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—The pastor, Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 and 8. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8. Welcome to all.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 16th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church Corner 60th St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; morning subject—"Mundane Immortality"; evening subject—"The Hopefulness of Jesus." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent will officiate at both services. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Chapel service, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St.—Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor, will preach, morning at 11, evening at 8. Evening subject: "I See Men as Trees Walking." Union Bible class Saturday evening at 8.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, 53d St.—The pastor, Rev. Charles Thompson, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject: "Indecision." Seats free. Chorus choir.

MR. JOHN G. WOOLLEY, THE JOHN B. Gough of to-day, will deliver a temperance address in the Sunday school room of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 5th Av. and 55th St., on Sunday evening next at 7:45 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGton Square South.—The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, EAST 35TH ST., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, 9:30; service at 11 o'clock, subject—"The Central Truth of Religion."

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av., Northeast Corner 73d St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

REFORMED CATHOLIC.—At Reformed Catholic services in Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45. Father O'Connor, pastor, Rev. A. Lambert, the converted Redemptorist priest, preaches; subject—"The Bible and Its Enemies." All invited.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St., Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5 th AV., CORNER 127th St., Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector; Rev. Gouv'r Morris Wilkins, Assistant.—Services, holy communion, 8 A. M.; vespers, with address to children, 4 P. M.; other services, with sermons, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Special musical services, first Sunday evening of month. Everybody made welcome.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 5 6 WEST 40 th St.—Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German;) solemn mass, (Von La Hache,) 11 A. M.; vespers and adoration, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. Fr. Ritchie will preach morning and evening; subjects—"A Land Shadowing with Wings" and "Unblessed Lives."

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 76th St., Near Columbus Av.—Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. on "Union with Christ," and at 7:45 P. M. on "A Recovered Beatitude." Sunday school, 2:30 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Dec. 16, 1894, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. M. M. Mangasarian at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject—"What Is an Infidel?" All interested are invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; service in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 5 th Av., Corner of 20th St., Rev. A. I. Palmer, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 57-59 WEST 46 th St.—Special advent service Sunday evening, 8 o'clock. Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., will preach. Other services, 11 A. M., 4 P. M.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5 th AV. AND 4 3 d St.—To-morrow at 11 A. M. Dr. Joseph Silverman lectures on "The Essential Basis for the Religion of Humanity." Seats are free to all.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service in the chapel.

WANTED.
About 40 Church Pews.
CHARLES BLEULER,
647 East 162d St.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42 d ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D. D., of Montclair, N. J., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Dry Goods.

NO PLACE LIKE O'NEILL'S FOR HOLIDAY PRESents at reasonable prices. A few instances: Sterling Silver Buttonhooks, 12c.; Heart Brooches, 19c.; Initial Umbrella Tags, 17c.; Side Combs, 19c.; Great Sale of Watches; Three sizes Nickel and Silver, $1.98; three sizes Black Steel, $3.39; three sizes Rolled Gold, $4.98; special importation of Reynier and Bon Marché Gloves, Dolls, Toys, Games, &c. Free Soda. Free Candies. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

PATENT SLOW-FEED MANGER; $1.60 EACH; 9,000 sold. No. 50 Warren St., New-York; 140 North Broad St., Philadelphia, and 53 Elm St. Boston, Mass.

For Sale.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF RARE OIL paintings for sale, including several works of art by well-known foreign masters; elegantly framed, with shadow cases and glass. Apply at 179 Canal St.

Legal Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN HERMAN RECKNAGEL, assigned to Louis C. Gillespie and Carl L. Recknagel, Jr., for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, to be held at the chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the eleventh day of January, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Louis C. Gillespie and Carl L. Recknagel, Jr., as assignees of above-named John Herman Recknagel, for the benefit of creditors should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignees' accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Court of Common Pleas to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. [L. S.] Henry W. Bookstaver, Judge of the said Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, this 24th day of November, 1894. ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.
R. BURNHAM MOFFAT, Att'y for Assignees, 60 and 62 Cotton Exchange Building, New-York. d1-law6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—In the matter of the receivership of the dissolved corporation, THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all whom it may concern: Please take notice that I, EDWARD ROWELL of the City of New-York, was on the first day of December, 1894, duly appointed receiver of the assets of the dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, by an order of this court on that day made, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in a voluntary proceeding taken by a majority of the Directors of the said corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, for a dissolution thereof, and that on the sixth day of December, 1894, I duly qualified as such receiver by filing my bond, duly approved, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

Wherefore, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, I hereby require:

First—All persons indebted to said dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, to me on or before the twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, at the office of Messrs. Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell, No. 15 Broad Street, New-York City, and to pay the same.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to deliver the same to me on or before the said twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, at the place aforesaid.

Third—All the creditors of such dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me on or before the said twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, at the place aforesaid.

Fourth—All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to present the same in writing and in detail to me on or before the said twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, at the place aforesaid.—Dated at New-York, this seventh day of December, 1894.
EDWARD ROWELL, Receiver.
STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Receiver, 15 Broad Street, New-York City. d10-22w

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I, Robert H. Myers, have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York receiver of the Standard Fire Insurance Company and of all the property and effects of said corporation; that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and do require:

First—That all persons indebted to the said corporation render an account to me at my office, No. 45 William Street, New-York City, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said corporation, and pay the same to me on or before the 29th day of December, 1894.

Second—That all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said corporation deliver the same to me on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

Third—That all creditors of the said corporation deliver their respective accounts and demands and exhibit and prove their claims on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

Fourth—That all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said corporation present the same in writing and in detail to me on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

And notice is hereby further given that there will be a general meeting of the creditors of the said Standard Fire Insurance Company pursuant to the provisions of the statutes in such case made and provided, at the office of my attorneys, Bristow, Peet & Opdyke, No. 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, N. Y., on the 31st day of December, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, when all accounts and demands for and against said corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of money in my hands declared.—Dated New-York, N. Y., December 6th, 1894.
ROBERT H. MYERS, Receiver.
BRISTOW, PEET & OPDYKE, Attorneys for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New-York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —GEORGE R. LANSING, plaintiff, against GRIFFEN TOMPKINS and Bertha E. Tompkins, his wife; Frank Harding and Harriet Harding, his wife; George Harding and Mabel H. Harding, his wife; Francis B. Thurber, Albert E. Whyland, Alexis Godillot, Jun'r, Joseph S. Gates, William E. Parshall, Henry B. Kirkland, Edward Harding, Norman Seymour, The People of the State of New-York, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 16, 1894.
DAN'L SEYMOUR,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall St., New-York City.

To the above-named defendants, George Harding and Mabel H. Harding: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, acting as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 14th day of November, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the said City of New-York, on November 14, 1894.
DAN'L SEYMOUR,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and P. O. address, 29 Wall Street, New-York City. n17-law6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—LILY A. G. CODDINGTON, plaintiff, against EMILY K. BOND, George E. Bond, Frank Brown, Charles E. Coddington, Henry Siegman, Madge I. Hennen, Ann I. Ryan, as executrix of the last will and testament of William Ryan, deceased, Albert L. Foss, Charles E. Coddington, and Lily A. G. Coddington, Administrator and Administratrix of Kathleen E. Brown, deceased, defendants.—Summons. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 22, 1894.
CANNON & ATWATER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, Boreel Building, New-York.

To the defendant George E. Bond: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. George C. Barrett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 29th day of October, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the County Court House, in the City, County and State of New-York.—Dated New-York, October 31st, 1894.
CANNON & ATWATER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, New-York City. n3-law6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—Trial desired in New-York County.—GEORGE H. ALLEN, Frank S. Stevens, Edson Bradley, and Augustus S. Pyatt, plaintiffs, against SIGMUND SIESEL and JACOB WOLF, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 14, 1894.
EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office address, 32 Liberty Street, New-York City.

To Sigmund Siesel and Jacob Wolf: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 14th day of December, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said city, on the 14th day of December, 1894.—Dated New-York, December 14th, 1894.
EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Liberty Street, New-York City, New-York.
d15-law6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—Trial desired in New-York County.—MORRIS B. EDINGER, Frederick Jacobi, and Solomon M. Mandel, composing the firm of Edinger Brothers and Jacobi, plaintiffs, against SIGMUND SIESEL and JACOB WOLF, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 14, 1894.
EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office address, 32 Liberty Street, New-York City.

To Sigmund Siesel and Jacob Wolf: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 14th day of December, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said city, on the 14th day of December, 1894.—Dated New-York, December 14th, 1894.
EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Liberty Street, New-York City, New-York.
d15-law6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—Trial desired in New-York County.—THE UNION DISTILLING COMPANY, plaintiff, against SIGMUND SIESEL and JACOB WOLF, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 14, 1894.
EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office address, 32 Liberty Street, New-York City.

To Sigmund Siesel and Jacob Wolf: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 14th day of December, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said city, on the 14th day of December, 1894.—Dated New-York, December 14th, 1894.
EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Liberty Street, New-York City, New-York.
d15-law6wS

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; has best city personal reference. Call at present employer's, two days, 189 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; has best city reference. Call at present employer's, for two days, 189 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best references. 809 6th Av., store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid, or would assist at other work. 222 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; best of city reference. Crossey, 628 10th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; best of city reference. 349 West 43d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, game, entrées, jellies, desserts, creams, &c.; marketing; excellent references; city or country; with or without kitchenmaid. S., 129 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class cook and laundress in private family; good city reference. 488 10th Av., between 37th and 38th Sts., two flights.

COOK.—By middle-aged Protestant woman as cook or to do general housework in small family; fully competent; good city reference. 245 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl as cook and laundress; excellent cook; or do housework; best city references. M. C. Mason, 217 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as thorough family cook; understands her business in all branches; first-class city reference. M. R., Box 825 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 194 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—Private or boarding house; English; baker; good pastry; references. M. H., 238 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook to go out by the day or week; best reference can be given. 117 East 105th St., top floor.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best reference. Mary, 2,346 3d Av.

COOK.—Lady wishes to find situations for her cook and chambermaid; she can highly recommend them. 33 Irving Place.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COOK and DO WASHING.—By a capable woman in private family; best city reference; lady can be seen. L. A., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young French girl, just landed, as cook in a private family. 117 Charlton St., Hotel Keller.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in private family; best references. 872 2d Av., third bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to do housework or laundrywork; $1 per day; good reference from last employer. 157 West 51st St. Mrs. McGrath.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable Swedish woman to work by the day washing, ironing, or housecleaning. L. L., care Mrs. Petterson, 200 East 25th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman day's work in a private family; is an excellent laundress; best of reference. 340 West 25th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent laundress, washing and ironing or other work; reference. 785 2d Av., store.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By artistic dress and cloak maker; home or out; tailor-made suits, $8, $5; cloaks, capes, $3, $4; remodeling. Sheridan, 816 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By fine dressmaker, a few more customers at home, by the day; city references. 232 East 49th St.

SUITS stylishly made at shortest notice; reasonable prices; renovating equal to new; also competent person by day. Le Cosse, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By middle-aged Protestant woman as working housekeeper; good cook and manager; reliable; trustworthy; in small family; country preferred; wages moderate; references. J., 748 6th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable widow as housekeeper. Walter, 56 East 7th St., parlor floor, right.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl for housework; good washer, ironer; willing and obliging; six years' city reference. 334 East 36th St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By married woman; French; competent cook; private house; steady or job; speaks English. L. D., Box 300, 1,242 Broadway.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable young girl as kitchenmaid or to do general housework; best city reference. Address, two days, R. N., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and Competent SEAMSTRESS.—Take charge of linen; good dressmaker; cut and fit; willing and obliging; personal city reference. B. E. Dowling, Box 331 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork in American family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to work by the day or take work home for gentleman's family; best city references. Mrs. Healy, 147 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by day or week; good city reference. 116 West 53d St.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Best references; country preferred. L. K., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to work by the day; willing and obliging; good city reference. 221 East 46th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By American Protestant woman as infant's nurse; long experience; best city reference. M. L., 112 East 126th St.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent, first-class nurse; devoted and reliable in sickness; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference; wages, $25. Rev. Mother Superior, Villa Maria Academy, 139 East 79th St.

NURSE, &c.—By young woman as nurse and to assist with chamberwork; best city reference from last employer, who can be seen. Ann Gallagher, care of Mrs. Cox, 24 West 60th St.

NURSE.—By a refined, first-class nurse; North German; from Hanover; understands kindergarten; to growing children; best references. N. N., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private st

THE CITY CLUB'S GUESTS

Officials-Elect Entertained at a Big Reception.

STRONG'S INTERVIEW WITH PLATT

The New Mayor Tells How the Chieftain Once Agreed With Him—Speeches by Goff and Dr. Parkhurst.

The City Club entertained, at a reception held in its clubhouse, 677 Fifth Avenue, last night, the newly-elected city officials.

Among the guests were Mayor-elect William L. Strong, Recorder-elect John W. Goff, Sheriff-elect Edward J. Tamsen, Henry R. Beekman, elected Judge of the Superior Court, and Coroners-elect Emil Hoeber and W. H. O'Meagher.

As these guests arrived they were met at the outer door by the Reception Committee, consisting of William Jay Schieffelin, Frederick Middlebrook, and Preble Tucker, and were conducted to the drawing rooms, on the second floor where they were welcomed by James C. Carter, President of the City Club, and the members of the club.

Among the prominent members of the club who assisted President Carter were W. Bayard Cutting, First Vice President of the Club; Frederic Bronson, James W. Pryor, W. Harris Roome, R. W. G. Welling, J. H. Van Amringe, J. Frederic Kernochan, Gustav H. Schwab, George L. Rives, Albert Stickney, Ethan Allen, Edward D. Adams, and Charles Henry Butler.

Among others present were Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, William Jay, John Jacob Astor, J. C. Jay, De Forest Grant, J. G. Crosby, R. Turnbull, E. D. Hawkins, E. L. Kinsley, G. B. Hoppin, A. H. Ely, T. A. Fulton, Samuel P. Avery, Joseph H. Choate, Gen. Horace Porter, and more than 500 other members of the club and the Committee of Seventy.

President Carter introduced the members of the club to their distinguished visitors, and congratulations and handshaking were in order for the next half hour. Then the President, in a brief speech, introduced Mayor-elect Strong, who said that as Jan. 1 approached he felt deeply the responsibility reposed in him, first, because the actual cause of the uprising had been flashed all over the country and the people of every city are looking to the New-York of the immediate future as a model, and he therefore felt some hesitancy about the great undertaking before him.

"In the only interview I ever had with Mr. Thomas C. Platt," said the Mayor-elect, "I told him I would abide by the conditions which I told the Committee of Seventy would govern me, and Mr. Platt said that I would be quite right in doing so, and said that I should have his cordial support."

The Mayor-elect appealed to the City Club and to all Government clubs for their moral support.

Recorder-elect John W. Goff made a brief speech, and was followed by Dr. Parkhurst, who said: "At present we are all a unit. There are certain questions that have yet to be settled, and when Mr. Strong takes up the duties of his office and settles some of these questions I tell you all the unity will not be left. Then will come the time for you to stand shoulder to shoulder. It is easy to do so now, but I tell you you will find it different then.

"We must give Mr. Strong our support and aid. We are happy to-night because we know that we can trust him. He cannot succeed in doing all we expect him to do unless he has more power. Tammany Hall has control of the departments. Whether Mayor-elect Strong is to have full power will soon be settled at Albany. If the Legislature does not give him the necessary power, Tammany Hall will still control the departments, and the rule will not be Strong's, but that of Tammany Hall."

After Dr. Parkhurst had concluded his remarks supper was served.

WEST SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB'S DINNER

Congressman Quigg and Senator Lodge Among the Speakers.

The West Side Republican Club's dinner at the Hotel Majestic was well attended, although many of the invited guests were unable to be present.

After the dinner, J. Edward Leaycraft called the guests to order, and read letters of regret from Governor-elect Morton, Lieutenant Governor-elect Saxton, and others. He then introduced Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg as the first speaker.

Mr. Quigg said that he was glad to see that those who, outside of the Republican Party, had aided in the municipal revolution, had announced their purpose to interest themselves steadily in public affairs. He was afraid, however, that much of the talk of non-partisanship meant that when power and responsibility are conferred on Republicans they must surrender the power to Democrats while they retain the responsibility, but that there would be reciprocity on the part of Democrats.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts was the next speaker. His speech was mainly devoted to national questions, as viewed from a Republican point of view. Concerning the election in this city he said:

"I am quite aware that the victory in this great city, which placed Mr. Strong in the Mayoralty and Mr. Goff in the Recordership, and which shattered the power of Tammany, was not a party victory. It was the victory of decency, or good government and American ideas, and it was a vindication of the capacity of the people to govern themselves in this great municipality."

The Rev. Dr. J. Balcom Shaw was then introduced, and made a brief speech.

BE WOULDN'T EAT CROW.

And that Explains the Conduct of the Park Department.

The Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy, Mayor:

Sir: The Park Commissioners' amazing determination to impose upon the park land of the Harlem Driveway a certain design not prepared or approved by any recognized park designer, and adopted originally in direct opposition to the judgment of the distinguished expert already in the city's service, has reached a point when I must beg leave to report to you an explanation given when I was a member of the commission.

Destruction of natural features of the Harlem tract for the desired purpose can be justified with proper study and supervision. Without that, it is vandalism, pure and simple. A statement made at an executive meeting of the Park Board last January will show how wanton was the vandalism then resolved upon and still in operation. The request then repeated that this unwarranted policy should be changed was answered flatly by one of the Commissioners with the reply, accepted by his colleagues, that he "would not eat crow."

The Commissioners had made their own arbitrary treatment of this city property a personal issue against a public already arrayed in indignant protest.

The plan then adopted was, so far as my knowledge extended, in conflict with fundamental canons of park making. It was indefensible from considerations of practical use as well as of art. Whether that opinion be sound or not, professional learning has had absolutely no chance to challenge this plan's merit in behalf of the public paying for it and intending to use it.

The gross disagreement between the Park Commission and the experts qualified to speak on the question has been sustained on the commission's part in the spirit of personal interest expressed by the quotation given above. The work has been prosecuted in that spirit from the first, and it is apparent, since Mr. Olmsted's letter of Dec. 12, that the only way to eliminate it is to eliminate it squarely and sincerely by restoring to his proper place the landscape architect of the Park Department, and by submitting the design still uncompleted to his examination for study and report. What justice is still possible to the public and to the driveway will be done in that way and it can be said without hesitation that it cannot be done in any other way. I respectfully submit this statement to you for your consideration as the head of the Government of New-York City. Respectfully yours, PAUL DANA.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1894.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ONLY SEVENTEEN, BUT A SUICIDE

Russell Lawrence Smith, a Student in Idealism, Shot Himself After Having Read Voltaire.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 14.—Russell Lawrence Smith, seventeen years old, shot himself at the Spencer House last night, and died in five minutes. He was an accomplished linguist, and was educated in Paris, where his mother lives. He came to this country three years ago, and secured a position with a surgical instrument house. Those who talked with him last night believe his mind was deranged by overstudy.

A copy of Voltaire, which he had been reading, was found lying open on a table, and beside it this brief note:

Dear Father: I cannot stand this world any longer. Good-bye. From your loving son, RUSSELL.

Young Smith was an idealist, and was always worried when he found something which served to overthrow his settled theories. It is believed that he encountered some passage in reading Voltaire that was contrary to his views, and that, in his perplexity and worriment, he resolved to kill himself.

Mrs. McComb, the housekeeper, heard the report of the pistol, and ran to the room. She found him lying face downward, and apparently lifeless. She dashed cold water in his face, when he opened his eyes, and, exclaiming, "It's no use, I am dying!" expired.

Among his papers was the manuscript of an article describing a town in France, which he had prepared for a magazine.

His father, William L. Smith, lives in Newburg, N. Y. His brothers, Eugene and Irving, live in Passaic, and work in New-York.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

John Polhemus.

John Polhemus, who died in Flushing, L. I., yesterday, was born near Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y., on Dec. 15, 1826. As a youth he was compelled to sustain himself by manual labor, and obtained employment in a cotton factory. Later he was employed upon the Morris and Lehigh Canals.

Mr. Polhemus came to New-York in 1842 and entered a printing office. After ten years of hard work he formed the firm of Polhemus & De Vries, at 65 Cortlandt Street. He increased his business rapidly, and moved his establishment to 121 Fulton Street, where for years he conducted the largest business in his specialties, law printing and tabular and statistical work, of any printer in this country. He was one of the first members of the Typothetae.

His success was due to his great perseverance, thorough knowledge of his business, and consideration for his employes.

He leaves a wife and two sons.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Harry J. Shellman, formerly managing editor of Texas Siftings, died on Thursday at his home, 65 Cooper Street, Brooklyn. He was fifty-one years old and a native of Westminster, Md. He was one of the founders of The People, and was for a time connected with The Graphic. He leaves a wife and two sons. Funeral services will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

—Joseph Trent died at his home, 67 Storm Avenue, Jersey City, Thursday night. He was seventy years old. He was regarded as one of the best wood engravers of his day. He was born in London, Dec. 23, 1824, and came to this country in 1852, and had since made his home in that city. He leaves a wife and four adult children.

—Darwin W. Sherman, a leading business man and capitalist of Glens Falls, N. Y., died Thursday. He was one of the most prominent lumber dealers of Northern New-York. He was the owner of the Marion House and the Pearl Point House, on Lake George, and the possessor of large tracts of land on both sides of the lake.

—Lewis T. Ives, the artist, died Thursday night at Detroit, Mich. Mr. Ives was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1833. He studied for years in Rome. Returning to Detroit, he divided his time between painting and the practice of the law, abandoning the latter in 1876.

—William Baker, business manager of The Saturday Evening Gazette, died at Boston yesterday, aged thirty-eight. He had been connected with the Gazette for many years, having first entered its service as a messenger boy.

—William A. Guck, a well-known police court lawyer, died at his home, 127 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, Thursday night. He was forty years old, and was a son of ex-Judge Herman J. Guck. He leaves a wife and three sons.

—Mrs. Sarah Agnes Havemeyer, widow of Mayor William F. Havemeyer, died yesterday at her home, 335 West Fourteenth Street. She was eighty-eight years old. Funeral services will be held Monday at the house.

CISSY FITZGERALD'S TWO CONTRACTS

Working Under One in Boston, She Signs Another in New-York.

Miss Cissy Fitzgerald of the "A Gaiety Girl," company, which is now playing in the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, made a flying visit to this city Thursday afternoon. The rumor that she came for the purpose of having a sprained ankle attended to is denied.

It has been ascertained that she signed a contract with Canary & Lederer of the Bijou Theatre while in the city to appear in "The Twentieth Century Girl," which will be put on the stage about the middle of January. Miss Fitzgerald returned to Boston in time to be with her company last night.

Her contract with George Edwardes, manager of "A Gaiety Girl," extends over the American tour, as well as that to Australia, which is to follow the other, and it is stated on good authority that Mr. Edwardes will question her right to break the contract in this abrupt manner.

Does Not Agree with Mr. Olmsted.

When asked yesterday as to his views on Frederick Law Olmsted's letter declining to be the landscape artist for the Harlem River Driveway, President Clausen of the Park Board said:

"I might as well say that I am inclined to disagree with Mr. Olmsted that an engineer should be subject to the orders of the landscape architect. In fact, you can state that I am decidedly opposed to those relations. I think that the engineer on a work like the driveway should not be subjected to the instructions of the architect. They should co-operate. Mr. Olmsted's letter will be formally acted upon by the board on Dec. 26."

Ray's Answer to Lida Darrell.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The answer of John Ray of Greenwich, Conn., has been filed in the action brought against him for breach of promise of marriage by the actress, Lida Darrell, whose home is in this city. He denies that he ever promised to marry the plaintiff, and makes denials of all the other allegations in her complaint. Mr. Ray is the son of a wealthy business man, and is prominent in society. He is a member of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

Did His Smuggling in a Balloon.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 14.—Senobio Garcia is under arrest at Laredo for smuggling goods from Mexico across the Rio Grande. He had constructed a small but powerful balloon in which to transfer the goods.

When a contract was secured his ship was inflated and then loaded to its full capacity, the operator by means of a cord would fasten the balloon to his body, and then swim across the river with his merchandise, high and dry.

Says She Will Testify.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 14.—Evelyn Bell, who is wanted by the Lexow committee, said to-night that she would appear before the committee to-morrow. She has written a letter to her counsel, Howe & Hummel, to that effect.

ARE NOT UNDULY MODEST

The Essex, N. J., Assemblymen Will Ask Numerous Offices.

EIGHT WILL GIVE VOTES TO SEWELL

Judge Kirkpatrick May Fill the Vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench Created by the Death of Abbett.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 14.—The eleven Assemblymen-elect of Essex County held an informal caucus to-night, with John C. Eisele in the chair. Senator George W. Ketcham was not present. The purpose of the caucus was to map out a programme for the delegation and to arrange for unanimous action in legislative matters. The Essex men intend to let nothing in the line of office that they are entitled to go by default.

The Speakership was not seriously discussed, but it is well known that Mr. Eisele desires to be withdrawn from the race. Robert Bell was suggested for the Clerkship and Edgar Williams for Engrossing Clerk. William F. Cyphers is also in the race for the Clerkship. He will be supported by Assemblyman-elect Benedict.

While Sewell's name was not mentioned, it is generally believed that eight votes will go to the Camden chieftain for United States Senator. Franklin Murphy will get the votes of Assemblymen-elect Eisele, Duncan, and Olcott.

It is rumored that Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick of the Circuit Court of Essex County will succeed to the Supreme Court Judgeship in place of Leon Abbett, deceased, and that Judge Thomas S. Henry of the Second District Court will be appointed to succeed Judge Kirkpatrick. The rumor could not be corroborated, but a lawyer who is close to Gov. Werts told a reporter for The New-York Times to-night that the men mentioned stand in line for promotion, and that they have been suggested to the Governor.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Sunday Concerts at the Academy.—The Sunday concerts at the Academy, under the management of William A. Brady, promise to become very popular. The programme last Sunday was a very attractive one, and an even better performance is promised for to-morrow night. The artists engaged include Fanny Gaylor, Matthew Boulger, Bonnie Thornton, David Warfield, John A. Coleman, De Lour and Deberment, Amelia Summerville, the Cecilian Quartet, and Filson and Errol. Under the popular-price system, 75 cents will secure the best seat in the house.

—Salvini's New Play.—"The Student of Salamanca," is a romantic, farcical comedy, adapted from the French by Paul Kester and Alexander Salvini. The scenes are laid in Spain, and the story tells of the adventures of a young Italian student in love with a Spanish girl. There are court intrigues and conspiracies, and many exciting incidents, ending, of course, with the marriage of the lovers. Salvini produced the play in San Francisco last Monday night.

—The "Shenandoah" March.—Manager Oscar Hammerstein's latest musical composition "The Shenandoah March," which was played for the first time at the Harlem Opera House during the run of Bronson Howard's war play there, is to be played next week at the Academy of Music, the Empire, Standard, Harrigan's, Bijou, Star, Hoyt's, and Irving Place Theatres. Victor Herbert has also added the march to the repertoire of Gilmore's Band.

—Daly's Theatre.—The last performance of Shakespeare's comedy, "Twelfth Night," with Ada Rehan as Viola and Henry E. Dixey as Malvolio, will be given at Daly's this afternoon. To-night "Love on Crutches" will be revived, introducing for the first time in the city Frank Worthing, and, for the first time this season, Mrs. Gilbert, one of the most popular of Mr. Daly's company of players.

—"Madame Sans Gène.—Augustus Pitou's production of "Madame Sans Gène" in Washington, Baltimore, and Buffalo was so well received that return dates have been arranged for in each of those cities. The play will be presented again in Buffalo, Dec. 24, in Baltimore Dec. 31, and in Washington, Jan. 7. The first production of Sardou's play in this city will be Jan. 14, at the Broadway Theatre.

"Runnymede."—Frederick Warde is making great preparations for the production of William Greet Harris's new play, "Runnymede," in which he is to appear as Robin Hood, with Louis James as Friar Tuck. The new play is in four acts. One of the important scenes shows the signing of Magna Charta at Runnymede, Robin Hood being incidentally introduced in the historic picture.

—Hoyt's "A Black Sheep."—Manager Frank McKee has just returned from Boston. He says Mr. Hoyt's latest play, "A Black Sheep," has made a genuine hit in that city. It was found necessary to make a few changes in the cast, and Bettina Girard has been substituted for Belle Black in the part of the burlesque performer. The Boston engagement is to last six weeks.

—Star Theatre.—Miss Coghlan announces the last five performances at the Star Theatre of her new play, "To Nemesis," and the last matinée performance of this play will be given this afternoon. "To Nemesis" will be repeated Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next week, and Thursday night Miss Coghlan will be seen as Lady Gay Spanker in "London Assurance."

—A New Dancer Arrives.—Mlle. Nellie Levasseur, a Parisian dancer, has just arrived in New-York under engagement to Robert Grau. She will appear soon in a terpsichorean novelty, called "Le Feu Follet" (Will o' the Wisp,) in which she will introduce some new and startling fire, light, and electrical effects.

—Stavenhagen Matinée.—The first matinée performance by Stavenhagen and Jean Gerardy, assisted by the New-York Symphony Orchestra, will be given at Carnegie Hall this afternoon. Two recitals are also announced by Manager Mayer for next Tuesday and Friday evenings.

—Carnegie Music Hall.—The second concert of Bernard Stavenhagen and Jean Gerardy will be given at Music Hall this afternoon. The programme will include De Swert's 'cello concerto and Liszt's concerto in E flat.

Woman's Exchange Christmas Sale.

The Christmas sale at the New-York Exchange for Women's Work, 12 East Thirtieth Street, is attracting many people. The lunch room on the first floor of the building is found to be a great convenience to the shopper.

Many orders have been received for plum puddings, pies, &c., for Christmas. The order department and salesrooms are on one floor, and in the rooms is a wonderful variety of well-made articles that are both useful and decorative. There are doilies, tea cloths, tapestries, large and small pieces of china, frames, travelers' outfits, and a quantity of small, inexpensive articles suitable for gifts.

The infants' department is especially attractive, with its array of dolls, its old Colonial beds, its Jack Horner pies, &c.

Footwear for Men and Women.

It is doubtful whether any one passing up or down the west side of Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-third Street, can resist the temptation to stop for a few minutes to look into the window of Alexander's shoe store at the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

Few holiday windows are more attractive than Alexander's. After looking at the window, the pleased spectator will probably walk into the store. There he will find a stock of shoes in which the most fastidious of purchasers will find just what suits their taste. The line of women's shoes is very large. There are delicate-shaded ballroom slippers, Oxford ties, and patent leather tipped and plain kid walking shoes. There are also comfortable fur-lined slippers for the boudoir, besides a large stock of women's rubber shoes and arctics.

The men's department is also full of boots and shoes at reasonable prices. There are heavy Winter russets, riding boots, dancing shoes, calf walking shoes, with the fashionable projecting soles, cork-soled shoes for wet weather, and, in fact, every kind of footwear.

Hammerslough Bros.

Makers
Wholesalers
Retailers

We haven't a phrenologist about the premises, but if we had, we think he'd say that most of our customers are pretty level-headed.

We think they're that. Any man is level-headed who buys where he can buy the cheapest; and if that isn't here, where is it?

Good clothing only. We make no other sort.

OPEN TO-NIGHT TILL 9.

Hammerslough Bros.

Bleecker St., cor. Greene
(Bet. Broadway and 6th Ave. "L")
Also
Broadway, cor. Rector St.
(Opp. Trinity Church.)

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The workrooms for unskilled women, which are under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society, are much in need of cast-off garments, remnants of cotton and woolen goods, woolen or cotton rags, rag carpeting, and pieces of carpeting left over. All of these will furnish material for putting women at work repairing garments, making rag carpets, hospital slippers, mats, &c. Such articles may be sent to the Charity Organization Society, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, or word may be sent to the society and a messenger will be sent for them.

—The fifth annual Christmas tree festival, which has been arranged by Tello J. d'Apery for the benefit of poor and ill-clad children, will be held Dec. 27 at the Barefoot Mission, 59 West Twenty-fourth Street. The doors will be opened at 10 A. M. Shoes, stockings, and other useful presents will be distributed among the little ones. The management requests to be aided in this work by contributions of toys and cast-off garments from those who are charitably disposed.

—The Rev. Theodore Heisig is to be the speaker at the men's mass meeting in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The quartet from the Church of the Messiah—Miss Emma S. Wing, soprano; Miss Clara E. Stuttsman, alto; Mr. William Bartels, tenor, and Mr. George Boult, basso—will furnish music.

—Services commemorating the transfer of the cornerstone and tablet from the Church of the Covenant, Park Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, will take place in the Church of the Covenant, Forty-second Street, near Second Avenue, Sunday, Dec. 16. Addresses will be made by former pastors, the Rev. Drs. Prentiss, Vincent, McIlvaine, and others.

—Henry George will lecture on "The Philosophy of the Single Tax" in Chickering Hall at 8 P. M. to-morrow. The condition of the Trinity Corporation tenement houses, as shown in the investigations by the Tenement-House Commission, will be reviewed from a single-tax standpoint. Admission is free.

—At the annual meeting of Crescent Lodge, No. 402, F. and A. M., Thursday evening, Richard L. Gibbs was re-elected Master, Joel S. Mason was elected Senior Warden, and Owen E. Abraham Junior Warden. J. H. Bailey and O. W. Dusenberry were elected Secretary and Treasurer.

—John G. Wooley of Rest Island, Minn., will deliver an address before the American Temperance Union at Chickering Hall to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Misses Anna, Kate Belle, Georgia, and Ada Park, the celebrated cornetists, will assist with a choice musical programme.

—The special half-hour noonday service held every Friday during Advent at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, was very largely attended yesterday. Bishop Potter will speak next Friday.

Brooklyn.

—Benjamin Kurtz, a twelve-year-old newsboy, sued the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, in the Brooklyn City Court, to recover $10,000 damages for personal injuries received by being run over by a Myrtle Avenue car, the result of which was the loss of his toes on the right foot. The jury gave a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that the boy's own carelessness caused the accident.

—In the Brooklyn City Court, before Justice Osborne, the suit of Patrick McMullen against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for $5,000 damages for personal injuries was begun. McMullen was working in the cellar of 270 Washington Street Aug. 3, 1893, when, he alleges, a live wire struck him, and he received a severe shock. The case is still on.

—The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the rulings of Justice Cullen in the case of Daniel Moynahan against County Treasurer Adams and James W. Birkett, to restrain the payment to the latter of $40,825 for extra work at St. Johnland. Justice Cullen enjoined the payment of the money. The case will now go to the Court of Appeals.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied a motion for an injunction in the suit of Augustus Porter, owner of property at 40 and 42 Sands Street, and 47 and 49 High Street, to recover damages for the depreciation in rental value due to the proximity of the Brooklyn elevated railroad.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Albert B. Boardman receiver of the Richmond Light, Heat and Power Company, in a suit brought by A. O. Beebe to foreclose a mortgage for $150,000. The company's plant is situated at St. George, S. I.

—United States Internal Revenue Collector A. Augustus Healy yesterday appointed William S. Constant, Jr., of the Thirtieth Ward, a gauger, and George N. Enners and Daniel H. Green as storekeepers.

Long Island.

—The newly-organized Good Government League of Long Island City has elected the following officers: President—E. V. MacLean; Vice Presidents—F. G. Van Riper and Edwin Woolley; Secretary—The Rev. G. F. Hauser; Treasurer—L. H. Thompson. The object of the league is to encourage the enforcement of the Sunday-closing laws, to prohibit the sale of liquor or beer to minors, and to foster a public sentiment which will result in the better enforcement of all laws and the betterment of the management of public affairs.

—Burglars broke into the residence of H. Willett, at Richmond Hill, early yesterday morning, and got away with silverware valued at $75. A watchman some time after the robbery saw two men acting suspiciously, and started to intercept them, when they commenced to run. He fired several shots at the men. They dropped a satchel and bundle they were carrying, and subsequently escaped. In the bundle was found nearly all of the silverware stolen from Mr. Willett.

—The Ladies' Benevolent League of Jamaica is in need of co-operation in order to meet the demands being made upon its resources by needy persons. The league is purely a charitable organization, and has accomplished much good since its formation.

—Burglars are actively at work in nearly every section of Long Island. Many robberies have been committed, and as yet no arrests of any importance have been made. The local authorities appear powerless to stop the depredations.

—Capt. Charles Mott's oyster-dredging steamer broke down Wednesday in the Great South Bay. The vessel was seven miles from shore, and was saved from being wrecked by a tugboat from Patchogue.

—A public library is to be opened at Sea Cliff. Prof. George W. Colford, for many years connected with the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, has been chosen President of the library Board of Trustees.

—The Morris Park Fire Department has chosen the following board of officers: Chief Engineer—N. A. Swan; Assistant Chief—T. H. Ryan; Trustees—R. A. Haynes, W. H. Hoyt, and J. McNiff.

—Daniel T. Wells, an architect and builder of Southampton, has made an assignment to Charles Harlow. Inability to collect outstanding accounts is given as the cause of failure.

—During the illness of Justice of the Sessions George W. Smith of Inwood, Justice Francis B. Taylor of Hempstead is acting at the Queens County Court, in Long Island City.

—Henry Mencken, Sr., and Jacob Rott have been elected Elders and Henry C. Korfmann Deacon of the Second German Reformed Church of Long Island City.

—The Long Island City Building and Loan Association has opened its fifteenth semi-annual series of stock. The shares are being rapidly subscribed for.

—Judd Webb, an employe in Hedge's machine shop, at Greenport, has lost the sight of one eye through a splinter of iron lodging in the eyeball.

—The Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Long Island City will elect Monday evening three Trustees to hold office for three years.

—Thieves ransacked the house of Joseph H. Bond, at Hempstead, Thursday night, and took with them clothing valued at $100.

Yonkers.

—The Viewville Literary Association held its fifteenth annual meeting Thursday evening. The interior of the building has been greatly improved, at a cost of about $200. Treasurer William Smith reported the receipts as $417.90, and the expenditures, $417.75. About $54 is due the association. Isaac R. Minnerly was re-elected President; Daniel Magee, Vice President; William Smith, Treasurer; C. Hetherington, Recording Secretary, and these, with the Rev. Charles E. Allison, constitute the Board of Directors. Charles Minnerly was elected Financial Secretary.

—Mrs. James Renwick Brevoort entertained a number of guests at her home Bellosguardo, Thursday afternoon. She was assisted by Mrs. Alexander Smith, Mrs. William Allen Butler, Jr., Mrs. Duncan Smith, Mrs. Fisher A. Baker, Mrs. Richard W. Bogart, Mrs. Virgil P. Humason, Miss Hawley, Miss Halstead, and Miss Coes.

—The last game in the annual dinner bowling tournament of the Palisade Boat Club was had Thursday night, between Teams No. 2 and No. 3. The former won by 170 pins, making the highest score of the tournament, 1,560, and winning the tournament without losing a game.

—While J. Gilmore, proprietor of a "shaving and hair-dressing parlor," at 209 New Main Street, was out of town yesterday his clerk, Charles Kolbe, whom he had left in charge, packed up all the best razors, shaving, &c., and pocketed about $10, started for some place unknown.

—Nepperhan Lodge, F. and A. M., has elected the following officers: Master—Robert L. Calkins; Senior Warden—Charles Hepenstal; Junior Warden—Leslie Sutherland; Senior Deacon—E. W. Taylor; Junior Deacon—E. G. De Lanoy.

—William Delaney was arraigned in court yesterday charged by Margaret Delaney with seizing her by the taroat and striking her in the face with his fist. He was required to give bonds in the sum of $100 to keep the peace.

—The Jenkins Medical Society went to Mount Vernon Thursday evening and held a meeting at the home of Dr. T. F. Goodwin, who entertained the members handsomely. Interesting papers were read and discussed.

—The Reformed Church on Thursday evening celebrated the twenty-ninth anniversary of the settlement of the Rev. Dr. David Cole as pastor in this city. Ministers of other denominations were present and took part.

—The Yonkers Historical Society will hold a meeting at the home of the Rev. Dr. David Cole, South Broadway, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Important matters will be brought to the attention of the society.

—George Wilkes, colored, fifty-seven years old, was arrested yesterday for threatening to kill his sister, Caroline See. He was sent to the County Almshouse for six months, being in a destitute condition.

—The subject of the sixth lecture in the University Extension course on Geology Thursday night, in the Woman's Institute Building, was "Glaciers and Icebergs." Prof. Scott was the lecturer.

—The revival services which are being held in the Methodist churches are not of a denominational character, but all are invited to participate, irrespective of denominational lines.

—Monday will be ladies' night at the clubhouse of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club, and there will be dancing and refreshments.

—A number of the members of Palisade Lodge, I. O. O. F., last evening visited Cryptic Lodge of Peekskill.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—A Pound Party for Charity.—The pound party to be given in the ballroom of the Hotel Majestic next Wednesday evening, for the benefit of two worthy charities, will be distinguished by some original features. Mrs. Anthony Elliott Fish is the moving spirit in the affair. One novel feature will be competitive auctioneering. Three gentlemen will in turn auction a limited number of the pound parcels. Whichever gentleman proves best at this business and turns in the most money will receive a prize for his services. A prize will also be given to the person giving the most original package, and a third prize will be bestowed on the purchaser paying the highest price for any one article. The last prize is said to be "Timothy's Quest," the fly leaves of which are to contain original pictures by a number of well-known illustrators. The auction will be followed by vocal music. The orchestra of the hotel will also add to the entertainment of the many invited guests.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bruce's Musicale.—A pleasant musical and social incident last evening was the musicale given by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bruce of the Hotel Endicott in honor of Mrs. Bruce's guest, Miss Jane Pattenger of London. Among those to render an excellent programme were Karl Feininger, violinist; Joseph Lynde, Arthur L. Seaton, F. Hamilton Guy, and Miss Ella Wood of Chicago. Mrs. Bruce was assisted in receiving by Mrs. James Elder, Mrs. Gustavus Walton, and Miss Gertrude Kensitt.

—Mrs. E. R. Jones's Tea.—One of the most interesting social incidents yesterday afternoon was the tea given by Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones of Washington Square North, from 4 until 7 o'clock, at Sherry's, to introduce her daughter, Miss Mabel Renshaw Jones. Miss Jay, Miss Drake, Miss Katherine Van Rensselaer, and Miss Edith Speyers assisted the débutante and her mother in receiving. There was informal dancing throughout the afternoon.

—Miss Martha Furlong's Engagement.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Martha Furlong to Col. Jerome Henry Spencer of Liverpool, England. Miss Furlong is the second daughter of the late Charles Frelinghuysen Furlong and a granddaughter of the late Henry S. Furlong. The wedding will take place early in the Spring, at the country home of the bride's uncle and aunt, near Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.

—Engagement of Miss Martha Husted.—The engagement is announced of Miss Martha Husted, daughter of Mrs. Joshua S. Husted of Buffalo, to Arthur Wells Hunt of this city. The wedding will take place early in the Spring. Miss Husted recently returned from a European trip, on which she was chaperoned by her fiancé's mother.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Thayer in Town.—Mr. and Mrs. James S. Thayer arrived in town yesterday from Boston, on their way to England. Mr. and Mrs. Thayer will sail to-day and will spend some time in London before going to the Continent, where they will spend several months in traveling.

—George Stuart Smith to Give a Tea.—Cards have been sent out by George Stuart Smith for a tea to be given to-day in the Cleveland suite of the Victoria Hotel. There will be musical selections by Mme. Rolla and others.

—Miss H. M. Thompson Engaged.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Hattie M. Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson of 41 West Seventy-first Street, to William Lewis Miller.

—Mrs. Basil Hall's Dinner.—Mrs. Basil Hall gave an enjoyable dinner last evening at the Murray Hill Hotel, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Proctor.

—Mrs. J. H. Ward's Reception.—Mrs. J. H. Ward will give a tea this afternoon, from 4 until 7 o'clock, to introduce her daughter, Miss Alice Ward.

MARRIAGE IN ORANGE SOCIETY

Miss Lizzie Carter Becomes the Wife of John V. Bacot.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 14.—Miss Lizzie Carter, second daughter of Oliver S. Carter, the New-York banker, who lives in Northfield Road, West Orange, and John V. Bacot of 181 Prospect Street, East Orange, were married in New-York City last Saturday night.

Mr. Bacot left home that day for a vacation, so he told his friends, and his younger brother, who is said to have been the only witness of the ceremony, pleaded that he had a very important engagement that night, when invited to attend a reception.

Robert C. Bacot, father of the bridegroom, said simply that he did not know when his son was married, although he supposed it was last week at the Carter residence. All that could be elicited was a denial that the marriage was secret, and an admission that it was private.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver S. Carter gave a reception at their home yesterday, but nothing was said then about their daughter's marriage.

Miss Carter and Mr. Bacot had been engaged for several years. Bacot is about thirty-five years old, and is a lawyer with a considerable practice in Jersey City. His wife is about thirty years old.

Inspectors Called to Account.

Inspectors Charles Blankenhorn and Frank Lynch were called to account yesterday, by Deputy Public Works Commissioner Holahan, for saying that they had been asked to commit perjury by Water Purveyor Maurice Featherston.

They are said to have asserted that Contractor Quinn's work in paving Greenwich Street, from Battery Place to Fulton Street, was improperly done, and for this reason they refused to make their reports, saying that they could not certify that the work had been done according to contract. They should have made their reports on the completion of the work, whether it was satisfactory or not.

The contractor had to pay them under the law, $3.50 a day, until the reports were made. Although the work was finished on the 24th of November, the Inspectors' pay has gone on. The hearing was behind closed doors, and it could not be learned what excuses they made.

Wayne Was Lightly Punished.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 14.—Edward Wayne, Sr., who was indicted for attempting to bribe Judge Hudspeth of the General Sessions Court to release his son, Edward Wayne, Jr., who had been convicted of selling lottery tickets, was arraigned to-day before Judge Lippincott and entered a plea of guilty.

Judge Lippincott told Wayne that his offense was heinous, and that Judge Hudspeth would have been justified in striking him dead. But Judge Hudspeth, he said, had asked the court to deal leniently with him, and sentence would be suspended on payment of costs.

By trifling with a cold, many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of the system. Better cure your Cold at once with Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for Throat-ails and Lung affections.—Advertisement.

BENEDICT'S TIME
(Trade Mark.)
Diamonds and Watches
A Specialty.
No Increase in the Price of Our Diamonds, Watches, Diamonds, Chains, Rich Jewelry, and Silverware.
"THE BENEDICT."

Only perfect cuff, sleeve, and collar Button made. Goes in like a wedge and flies around across the buttonhole. Strong, durable, and can be adjusted with perfect ease. No wear or tear. This patent back can be put on any sleeve button.

BENEDICT BROTHERS,
KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME.
Benedict Building,
Broadway and Cortlandt St.
NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

FISCHER PIANOS.

Established 1840. Nearly 100,000 now in use. Received Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago.
NEW SCALE, NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS, IN OLD MAHOGANY, WHITE MAHOGANY, (with or without Brass Ornamentations,) BURLED OR CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, OAK, and many other woods.
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.
TO RENT, ALSO EXCHANGED.
FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS
110 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th St.

Stores closed at seven o'clock this evening.

A New-York merchant of conspicuously high personal reputation, when his attention was called to a lie in his store, (an all-wool lie,) said: "Why, everybody does it."

Saturday
Dec. 15-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

OLD TRINITY SHANTIES

Tumble-Down and Squalid Tenements in Varick Street.

HOUSES UNFIT FOR HUMAN ABODE

The Material in Them Not Worth the Monthly Rent Paid—More Houses Reported in Bad Condition.

Pronounced and general surprise and comment have been aroused by the revelations of the Tenement-House Commission, the Board of Health, and The New-York Times as to the deplorably aged and unsanitary condition of the tenement houses owned by the Trinity Church Corporation.

It had been known, of course, for a long time by many persons in New-York that there was a large number of ancient, tumble-down houses used as human habitations in the Eighth and Ninth Wards, but comparatively few suspected that these rickety and unsightly buildings were the property of the Trinity Church Corporation.

It has been evident from the replies of the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity to questions asked them by the reporters,

Rear of 141 Varick Street.

that even some of them were not aware of the character of their tenement houses.

Among the business men who were visited by reporters for The New-York Times yesterday, it was the general comment that the only course for the corporation to pursue, now that the condition of its tenements had been attested by the investigations made by the Tenement-House Commission, the Board of Health, and this paper, was to enter at once on the work of tearing down the old and unhealthful structures and of erecting new and model tenements in their stead.

These business men, some of whom stand very close to the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity, gave it as their impression that there would be no hesitancy on the part of that corporation in performing its full duty to the community and promptly amending the condition of its tenements.

Further investigation yesterday resulted in the discovery of two of the very worst tenements in the whole Trinity settlement.

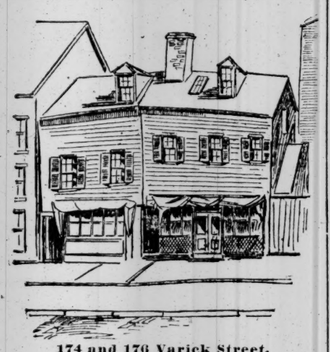
One of these shanties is situated at 141 Varick Street. It contains two stories and an attic. It is, as nearly as could be learned in the neighborhood, 100 years old. The stairway is merely a series of steps, put up in what was originally an alley between the house and the adjoining one. The latter house is vacant, the last tenant having moved out some weeks ago.

An old carter and his wife, however, cling to their rickety and miserable quarters in No. 141. On the ground floor of the shanty there used to be a saddler, but he left behind him a floor piled high with many years' accumulation of scraps of leather and other refuse. For a week or more the young hoodlums of the neighborhood have been making use of the saddler's deserted shop.

There is no water in the house, the only hydrant being in the back yard. The only way the old lady who occupies the premises can reach the yard is by going down a rickety stairway, leading from a door in the rear on the second story. The stairs are exposed to the weather.

"It is no easy work," said gray-haired Mrs. Bibbinger, "for me to go up those stairs with a bucket of water. Old as I am, I have to carry up all the water we use."

There are no conveniences in the house. The yard collects the rain and the water from the hydrant, and holds it in big puddles. The walls of the house are no more nor less than the baseboards of a barn, dirty and rotting with age. The roof of the shanty is in the last stage of decay, and it is warped and curled into hillocks



174 and 176 Varick Street.

and depressions. The floor of the second story is a strange patchwork of boards, and is as uneven as the roof. The old building rocks in the wind. In the attic, newspapers and pieces of muslin have been tacked to the ceiling to keep the plaster from falling on the beds. There are two old cess pools in the yard.

Mr. Bibbinger pays $12 a month rent for his quarters, and has done so for fifteen years. The material in the old shanty is not worth the price charged for one month's inhospitable lodging therein.

There is another of Trinity's unclean and unhealthful ramshackle tenements at 174 and 176 Varick Street. It is a double frame building. The sun, or something else, has succeeded, within the last hundred years or so, in drawing the roof into outlandish shape.

There are two stories and an attic in each of the houses. The ground floor of 176 is used as a laundry, and that of 174 is occupied by a cobbler and his family. The upper floors of each house are tenements. The entrance to the second floor and attic of 174 is by a wooden stairway on the exterior of the building.

The quarters occupied by the cobbler and his family are dark and squalid. There are three small rooms. The front room is the store and workshop, and there the shoemaker sits at his bench with his assistant. Back of the store are two dingy rooms, both very small and almost devoid of light. The house is rotting with age and is devoid of conveniences. The two rear rooms are more like cells than places of human abode. There is no yard, except a miserable wet and unclean space about six feet square at the side of the house and in the rear of the wooden stairway to the upper floors. In this contracted space, damp, muddy, foul from long accumulations of refuse, is a closet, inclosed in a moldering, boxlike compartment. The walls of the house are dirty, and scarcely a ray of light penetrates to the sleeping apartment.

The house is a mere shell, and with the colony of wooden tenements in that vicinity belonging to Trinity Church Corporation, it is a death trap for fire and a standing menace to the neighborhood.

The examination of the Trinity tenements by the Board of Health is going forward rapidly. The Inspectors brought in to President Wilson yesterday reports condemning thirteen more of the tenements. The buildings examined and reported as in a bad condition were 35, 39, and 41 Watts Street, 264 West Houston Street, and 421, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, and 459 Canal Street.

Their general condition was the same. The vaults were found to be unclean and unhealthful, and in most of the buildings the closets, which were in the cellar, were flushed directly from the Croton water supply pipe, and the Inspectors found the water used for domestic purposes in great danger of contamination. The plumbing was old and leaky, and the floors around the tubs and closets were wet. At 35 Watts Street the eave gutters leaked, thereby impairing the foundation walls. At 39 Watts Street the yard pavement was not watertight, and there were pools of stagnant water. The roof of 41 Watts Street was in a leaky condition, the walls were dirty, the back steps were insecure, the boards in the front area were damp and offensive, and there was no drain from the area into the sewer. The latter was also true of nearly all the tenements inspected. In the Canal Street tenements the closets and the plumbing generally were in the worst sanitary condition, and a variety of bad odors were encountered. In the restaurant on the ground floor of the Trinity tenement 421 Canal Street the Inspectors found a closet separated from the restaurant by only a skeleton partition. At 264 West Houston Street sewage was escaping into the cellar.

In their reports to President Wilson the Inspectors described more than half of the tenements named as filthy and dangerous.

President Wilson forwarded to the Tenement-House Commission yesterday a list of sixty-eight of the worst tenements in the city. This is a list distinct from the list of Trinity tenements, and was prepared at the request of the Tenement-House Commission. The tenements are mostly in Washington, Roosevelt, Cherry, Mott, Oak, Monroe, Essex, Baxter, Elizabeth, and Crosby Streets. All have rear tenements.

The statistics gathered by the Health Department show a very unhealthy state of affairs in these "worst" tenements. They are terribly crowded, and their death rate has been steadily increasing in the last five years. At 67 Mangin Street, out of 29 persons, 7 died this year, or at the rate of 241.3 per thousand. The death rate for the whole city is 24.01 per thousand. The most crowded tenement is at 38 Cherry Street. It contains 462 persons. The one at 14 Baxter Street contains 201 persons.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Controller of the Trinity Church Corporation, called at the Health Board yesterday and complained that the newspapers were treating him unfairly. He said Trinity would carry out all the recommendations of the Health Board as to repairing its tenements.

GOV. FLOWER COMMUTES A LIFE SENTENCE

A Bank Robber Who Killed a Cashier Will Soon Be Released.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Gov. Flower to-day commuted the sentence of John P. Trumpbour, a life prisoner in Auburn, to forty years, subject to deduction for good behavior, under which Trumpbour will, if allowed full time, obtain his discharge in April next.

The crime for which Trumpbour was convicted was committed in Putnam County about twenty-five years ago, and he has been in prison since April, 1871. He and a man named Conroy undertook to rob a bank cashier, and in the struggle the cashier was killed. Trumpbour was then but twenty years old, and was enticed by Conroy, a professional criminal, to take part in the robbery. His conduct during his whole confinement has been most exemplary, and his application for clemency has received the earnest support of the prison officers. A petition for his pardon signed by eleven of the jurors who convicted him was presented to the Executive some ten years ago. Clemency has also been recommended by the Rev. William Searles, for fourteen years Chaplain of the Auburn Prison; by Hamilton Fish, William Wood, County Judge, and other prominent citizens of Putnam County.

A "BOSTON TEA PARTY" WITH LOBSTERS

A Shipper of Lobsters Who May Be Fined a Small Fortune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 14.—Seventeen barrels, containing 3,328 "short" lobsters, were dumped into Boston Harbor yesterday afternoon. They were seized at the Providence station. The lobsters were consigned to a New-York firm, and probably came from Maine waters, although this is not definitely known.

The law requires that lobsters, when offered for sale, shall be at least 10½ inches in length, and every one of the lot captured was below the standard. This is the largest seizure of the kind ever known in New-England. The shipper, if arrested, would be liable to a fine of over $16,000, for the laws provide that any person in whose possession short lobsters are found may be fined $5 for each lobster.

STUDENTS OF FOLK-LORE

An Interesting Session Promised by the American Society.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The American Folk-Lore Society promises a very entertaining programme at its sixth annual meeting, which will be held in this city, at the Columbian College Building, Dec. 27 and 28.

Dr. J. Owen Dorsey, Dr. Washington Matthews, Mrs. Fanny D. Bergen, Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, Capt. John G. Bourke, United States Army; Prof. Hamilton Cushing, and Major J. W. Powell are among those who will read papers. These cover a wide ground, from "A Navahoe Myth" and "Negro Corn Songs," to "Theories of the Diffusion of Folk-Lore" and "Mental Development as Illustrated by Folk-Lore."

An Anti-Cigarette League.

An Anti-Cigarette League was established yesterday in the parochial school of the Holy Cross Parish, in Forty-third Street. There are over 900 pupils in this school. The badges were presented by P. S. Tracey, a graduate of the school, and now a School Trustee of the Twenty-second Ward.

Father McCreevey presided and addresses were made by Commissioners Hubbell and Rogers of the Board of Education. A number of parochial schools throughout the State already have flourishing leagues. Evidence has recently been secured, which, it is believed will convict several offenders against the statute relating to the sale of cigarettes to boys.

A Wife Murderer Hanged.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 14.—Daniel M. Robertson was hanged in the House of Correction at 10:45 this morning. This was the first hanging in Bristol County in forty years.

Robertson, who was forty-nine years old and a native of Prince Edward's Island, stabbed his wife to death in this city Sept. 9, 1893. She had applied for a divorce from Robertson, who was a profligate. This was the cause of the tragedy. Robertson met his death with coolness and courage. He left a written statement attributing his crime to drunkenness.

Fifteen Years a Pastor.

The coming week closes the fifteenth year of the pastorate of the Rev. Thomas B. McLeod of Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, and it will be appropriately marked by a series of services commencing to-morrow morning, at which the anniversary sermon will be delivered by the pastor.

There will be a public reception to the pastor at 8 o'clock Monday evening, in which the Rev. Drs. Storrs, Cuyler, Lyman, and McIlvane, Mayor Schieren, and St. Clair McKelway will participate.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Buffalo Landscape Gardening Company, to transact the business of landscape gardening in Buffalo and surrounding territory; capital $10,000; Directors—Warren P. King, John A. Reynolds, Mortimer F. Adams, Charles V. Slocum, and John Sedgwick of Buffalo.

The Yonkers Heights Land Company of Syracuse, to deal in and improve lands in Onondaga and Westchester Counties; capital, $80,000; Directors—Henry M. Chase, Thomas Leamy, Patrick J. Ryan, T. Frank Dolan, Wallace W. Slocum, and Douglas E. Pettit of Syracuse.

George F. Swain & Co., New-Rochelle, to manufacture automatic appliances for protection against fire, and to place fire insurance; capital, $10,000; Directors—George F. Swain of Passaic, N. J.; Charles N. Vaughan of New-York City, and James Orin Noakes of New-Rochelle.

Consolidation between the East Bay Land and Improvement Company and the East Harbor of New-York Land Company. The name of the new corporation, which is to deal in and improve real estate in New-York City, is the East Bay Land and Improvement Company; capital, $600,000; Directors—Egbert L. Viele, William Reynolds Brown, Charles F. Roberts, and George B. Hulme of New-York City, and Herman Lescher of London, England.

ACCUSED OF SELLING OUT

Serious Charge Made Against Organized Labor Leaders.

GOMPERS RESENTS THE IMPUTATION

The Attempt to Adopt a Political Platform Provokes a Heated Debate in the Denver Convention.

DENVER, Dec. 14.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor devoted the day to a discussion of the political platform.

The trouble began with the reading of the preamble, which recites "that the trade unionists of Great Britain have, by the light of experience and the logic of progress, adopted the principle of independent labor politics as an auxiliary to their economic action."

Strasser of New-Jersey declared that the preamble was a misrepresentation, and he moved to strike it out entirely. Morgan of Chicago said that he wrote the preamble, and the charge of misrepresentation of motive was a base insinuation, which he would throw back into the teeth of the delegate making it.

Lloyd of Boston stated that there has always been an auxiliary movement operating in conjunction with the trades movement, and so far the preamble is near enough to the facts to satisfy the position.

Lemon of Boston claimed that the preamble had not been voted upon by the different federated bodies, and he feared it would reflect a political tendency that trades unionists might not all indorse.

Tobin of Rochester declared that labor leaders sold their position for personal profit.

At this President Gompers arose and in a heated manner denied Tobin's statements.

"Name the leaders," cried several delegates.

Morgan—Tobin, you seem to have hurt 'em.

Tobin—This demonstration is the best proof of the truth of my assertions.

"You're a liar," shouted several delegates, while others called to Tobin to name the places where leaders have betrayed trades unionists.

Tobin named Denver, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Rochester, Albany, and New-York.

Mr. Gompers took the floor and said:

Those who cry "Stop thief!" are trying to divert people's attention from their own crooked actions. [Hisses from the floor.] Having been fourteen years in the labor movement, I defy Mr. Tobin to show a vulnerable point in my career. This charge upon any President, Secretary, or any leader is not true. The cry comes only from those who seek to tear down. You libel the trades unionists, Sir.

Penner declared that Gompers was browbeating Tobin. He counseled fair dealing.

After the exchange of courtesies, the convention returned to the much-vexed preamble.

McGuire of Philadelphia declared that the preamble was untrue "Go outside," he said, "if you want independent political movement. Such action here is dangerous and suicidal."

The previous question being ordered by a showing of hands, the yeas and nays were demanded on the motion to strike out the preamble. The vote resulted—1,345 yeas, 661 nays.

The compulsory-education plank was next taken up, and adopted. Sullivan offered a motion to consolidate Planks 2 and 11, so as to call for direct legislation through the principle of referendum in all legislation. This was adopted by a majority vote.

Strasser introduced a new plank, relating to the penal law affecting seamen, which was permitted by the chair to take precedence over the other planks. This ruling caused another outburst of bad feeling and accusations of improper motives were again made against the chair.

Barnes of Philadelphia stated that, for the last time in this convention, he would protest. The hammer fell for adjournment, interrupting his speech.

Delegate Tobin of Rochester stated after the convention adjourned that his remarks upon the dishonesty of labor leaders were a statement of a patent fact, and had no personal reflection upon Gompers, Evans, and others of the convention, unless their consciences troubled them. "If the shoe fits, let them wear it. I have no personal fight on Gompers."

THE ST. JOHN'S FINANCIAL PANIC

Several Small Failures—Proceedings Against Bank Directors Expected.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 14.—Several small firms have failed in the last two days, but their liabilities are insignificant in comparison with the huge failures of Monday. The shareholders of both the Union and the Commercial Banks are demanding statements, but have not yet received them. The published estimates of the biggest liabilities show loose methods of doing business. It is likely that the new Government will institute proceedings next week against the Bank Directors.

Arrangements are being made for a public meeting of citizens to deal with the situation, especially with the view of providing for the poorer classes, who are on the verge of starvation. The members of the Government hope to be able to raise a loan, but English financiers absolutely refuse to lend money to Newfoundland except on the guarantee of the English Government, which will not be given unless a royal commission should investigate the colony's affairs.

The Union Bank's standing is still hopeful. The Bank of Montreal will establish a branch here, and this is expected to help the Union Bank.

Stained Glass by John La Farge.

There has been on private view for a few days this week at the working studio of Mr. La Farge, in South Washington Square, a memorial window in stained glass, destined for the First Congregational Church in Methusen, Mass.

The work is moderately large, 18 feet by 11 feet, the half of an ellipse in shape, and is thoroughly representative of the artist's best style, being satisfactory and successful from every point of view, even though in its present placing it does not receive the lighting that it will eventually get. The subject is the Resurrection of Christ, and the work contains five figures, skillfully arranged in pyramidal form of composition, with artistic combination of light and line. The centre figure, the Christ, is a fine and dignified conception, and thoroughly unconventional. The face is pure and sanctified, full of benevolence and yet, withal, manly and strong. There is good action and excellent drawing, and by subtle contrasts the figure seems fairly "clad in celestial light." On either side of the main figure are two angels, gently pushing back the gates that have opened for the passage of the Lord. Mr. La Farge has given more of earth than of heaven to these women, and has not painted them with wings, a departure from tradition that required courage, doubtless, but which does not detract in the slightest from the charm of the picture. Their faces are lovely in expression and the color is soft and feminine. In their gowns, too, the artist has been most radical, and unconventional, and again with refreshing results, the greens, yellows, and reds telling with much effect against the low-keyed, but rich and luminous, background.

Mr. La Farge again shows in this latest effort the originality and scope of his genius.

The window will be set in the chancel of the church, and will have under it a memorial monument, and is to be erected by the widow of Henry C. Nevins of Boston.

MAY BUILD A SUSPENSION BRIDGE

One Will Be Constructed Over the Hudson if the Cost is Not Over $50,000,000.

If a suspension bridge can be built across the Hudson River between this city and Jersey City at a cost which will enable the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company to pay interest on the investment it will be done. But Secretary of War Lamont's refusal to approve the plans for a cantilever bridge, with a pier in the river, has upset all the plans of the company.

Secretary Charles H. Swan has said in letters to the company from Washington that if it is necessary to build a suspension bridge, the company would build one. He will return to the city on Monday.

President Kerr declined to talk about the matter yesterday until he had conferred with his colleagues.

President George Young of the New-York and New-Jersey Construction Company, who is also a member of the bridge company, said yesterday that it was long ago decided to build a suspension bridge if no other was allowed.

"The Directors will decide upon some plan of action next week," said Mr. Young. "We had made a contract with the Union Bridge Company for a cantilever bridge to cost $22,000,000. We figure that, with the approaches, the structure would cost $50,000,000. If builders can prove to us that a suspension bridge car be built at a price on which we can pay dividends, then we will build the bridge."

"What is the largest amount upon which you can pay interest?" he was asked.

"We estimate that we can pay interest at 5 per cent. on $50,000,000."

"Will the Union Bridge Company build a suspension bridge for you?"

"It says such a bridge cannot be built."

Mr. Young said that his company had the promise of capital up to the amount of $50,000,000.

THE STATE VOTE CANVASSED

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Morton's Plurality 156,108 and Saxton's 127,483—The Detailed Vote for Greater New-York.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—The State Board of Canvassers met this morning and canvassed the vote of last election as cast for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Congressmen, Assemblymen, and Justices of the Supreme Court. Secretary of State Palmer, Attorney General Hancock, State Treasurer Colvin, Controller Roberts, and State Engineer Adams comprise the board.

The correctness of the election figures gathered by The New-York Times last November is again proved, as in past years, by the official canvass. The Times made out a plurality of 157,228 for Morton; the official count makes it 156,108.

The total vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Court of Appeals, and on the constitutional amendments, as canvassed by the board, follows:

Governor—Levi P. Morton, (Rep.,) 673,818; David B. Hill, (Dem.,) 517,710; Francis E. Baldwin, (Proh.,) 23,525; Charles B. Matthews, (People's,) 11,049; Charles H. Matchett, (Soc.,) 15,868; Everett P. Wheeler, (Reform,) 27,202; scattering, 6,499; total, 1,275,671. Morton's plurality, 156,108.

Lieutenant Governor—Charles T. Saxton, (Rep.,) 673,798; Daniel N. Lockwood, (Dem.,) 546,315; Justus Miller, (Proh.,) 23,542; Robert C. Hewson, (People's,) 10,894; William F. Steer, (Soc.,) 15,656; scattering, 5,663. Saxton's plurality, 127,483.

Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—Albert Haight, (Rep.,) 671,259; Charles F. Brown, (Dem.,) 547,335; Z. P. Taylor, (Proh.,) 23,636; Thaddeus B. Wakeman, (People's,) 10,909; Francis Gerau, (Soc.,) 15,840; scattering, 6,114. Haight's purality, 123,424.

Legislative Apportionment Amendment.—For, 404,335; against, 350,625; blank, &c., 12,733; total, 767,693. Plurality for amendment, 53,710.

Canal Improvement Amendment.—For, 442,988; against, 327,045; blank, &c., 12,034; total, 782,667. Plurality for amendment, 115,943.

The Revised Constitution.—For, 410,697; against, 327,402; blank, &c., 13,014; total, 751,113. Plurality for amendment, 83,295.

Amendment Relating to County Judges and Court of Sessions in Kings County.—For, 391,350; against, 332,505; blank, &c., 13,179; total, 737,034. Plurality for amendment, 58,845.

Amendment Relating to the Election of Additional Justices of the Supreme Court.—For, 395,223; against, 341,753; blank, &c., 12,844; total, 749,790. Plurality for amendment, 53,520.

The vote in the counties about New-York for and against consolidation, as canvassed by the board, was as follows:

New-York County.—The whole number of votes cast in favor of and against consolidation was 166,505, of which 96,938 were cast for consolidation and 59,959 were cast against consolidation. Defective, blank, and scattering, 9,608.

Kings County.—The whole number of votes cast in favor of and against consolidation was 129,466, of which 64,744 were cast for consolidation and 64,467 were cast against consolidation. Defective, blank, and scattering, 255.

Queens County.—The whole number of votes cast in favor of and against consolidation was 12,453, of which 7,712 were cast for consolidation and 4,741 were cast against consolidation.

Richmond County.—The whole number of votes cast in favor of and against consolidation was 7,041, of which 5,531 were cast for consolidation and 1,505 were cast against consolidation. Defective, blank, and scattering, 5.

City of Mount Vernon.—The whole number of votes cast in favor of and against consolidation was 2,476, of which 873 were cast for consolidation and 1,603 were against consolidation.

Town of East Chester.—The whole number of votes cast in favor of and against consolidation was 634, of which 374 were cast for consolidation and 260 were cast against consolidation.

Town of Westchester.—The whole number of votes cast in favor of and against consolidation was 1,241, of which 620 were cast for consolidation and 621 were cast against consolidation.

Town of Pelham.—The whole number of votes cast in favor of and against consolidation was 404, of which 251 were cast for consolidation and 153 were cast against consolidation.

Owing to an error in the law, Assemblymen are classed as State officers, and therefore the vote on Assemblymen must be canvassed by the State board, and the result is that a duplicate official canvass is made. This vote is and always has been canvassed by the County Boards of Canvassers, and this error in the law will be remedied by the next Legislature, so that the State board need not canvass the Assembly vote. After adopting a resolution declaring the successful candidates for office to be duly elected, the board adjourned.

When asked this afternoon if the State Board of Canvassers should have passed on the question as to how long successful candidates elected last month should serve, Secretary of State Palmer said:

"The duty of the State Board of Canvassers is simply to determine who are the candidates elected to office and the number of votes given to each candidate. The board is not authorized to state for how long successful candidates are elected, and to-day canvassed the returns in the same manner as they have been canvassed for the last twenty-five years."

Left His Accounts $600 Short.

Joseph W. Percival, who is thirty-seven years old, and who has been the bookkeeper for ex-Assessor Thomas J. Patterson, a coal dealer of North Sixth Street and Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, has disappeared. It is alleged that he is $600 short in his accounts.

The bookkeeper came from St. Kitt's, West Indies, four years ago, and lived with his wife and two children at Nassau Avenue and Humboldt Street. Mr. Patterson said that he could not account for Percival's downfall, and that he appeared to be an industrious and attentive business man.

Mayor-Elect Strong to be Guest.

Mayor-elect William L. Strong of this city will be the guest at a dinner at the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, next Thursday evening. Three hundred invitations to the dinner have been sent out. President James McKeen will preside, and speeches will be made by Mayor-elect Strong, Mayor Schieren, ex-Mayor Seth Low, Edward M. Shepard, Corporation Counsel Albert G. McDonald, Justice William J. Gaynor, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, and James S. T. Stranahan.

RETALIATION BY GERMANY

The Sugar Differential May Be Expensive to This Country.

PROSPECT OF LOSSES TO EXPORTERS

A Bad Thing for Which Republicans Must Share the Blame with the "Senators from Havemeyer."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Republican Senators apparently are not worried by the fact that in voting on Wednesday against the proposition to take up the Sugar bill and extinguish the unjust differentials they placed the country in great danger of further losses by reason of German retaliation, provoked by the exaction of the one-tenth of a cent differential on sugars imported from countries which pay a bounty on sugars exported. Germany is the largest exporter of sugars to the United States, and on that country falls the chief burden of this tax. The framers of the Tariff bill disregarded treaty obligations in inserting the provision for this differential, and, now that the dangers arising from it have been pointed out, common sense should lead them to try to strike it from the bill. The retaliatory policy of Germany already has injured American trade, and the indications point to the extension of this policy to many articles produced in this country, so that the prospect of wholesale losses due to the unjust differential is discouraging to American exporters. The Democrats of the Senate have given no heed to the unfriendly attitude of Germany, and the Republicans are disposed to permit the country to lose heavily rather than to aid in abolishing the discriminating duties.

The New-York Times has pointed out that twenty-one Republican Senators voted against taking up the Sugar bill, while twenty-three Democrats favored the motion, and that every Republican present either voted in the negative or was paired against the proposition. The Republicans rely upon the well-known forgetfulness of the public to shift the responsibility to the shoulders of the Democratic majority. They are acting now as they did in the closing hours of the last session, when the Murphy resolution, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that there should not be any further tariff legislation, was before the Senate for action. Had the Republicans then voted with the Democratic Senators who desired to undo the work of the Sugar Trust, the trust would have been stripped of the one-tenth differential which now nets it from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 a year. They deliberately voted to give the trust the bonus it asked for, and thus placed themselves on a par with the Sugar Trust Senators on the Democratic side.

It is likely that before long the Senate will have another opportunity to put itself right before the country with regard to this one-tenth of a cent differential. Some of the Democratic Senators who made the effort on Wednesday to call up the Sugar bill have had their attention directed to the threatening attitude of Germany, and they are disposed to attempt again to make the sugar schedule of the Tariff bill conform more nearly to the American idea of decency. Mr. Hill is giving the matter thought, and he may make the initial move, although Mr. Gray and one or two others are prepared to take up the matter. Before this question of the differential shall be settled the Republicans in the Senate may discover that the country will not permit them to lay aside the responsibility which rests upon them.

DISCUSSED IN THE REICHSTAG.

Maintained that the Sugar Differential Should Be Abolished.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The Reichstag to-day debated an interpellation by Dr. Paasche, (National Liberal,) proposing an increase of the sugar-export bounty. The proposal was approved by the Conservatives, Centrists, and National Liberals.

In response to Count von Kanitz's inquiry, Freiherr von Marschall, Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that the American sugar tariff was of great importance, as it infringed upon "the most favored nation" clause. The increase of the American tariff on sugar had affected Germany more than any other country, and it ought to be abolished.

STATE PRINTING CONTRACTS

The Awards Made to Weed, Parsons & Co. and to J. B. Lyon.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The State Department printing contract was awarded to-day for two years from Jan. 1 to Weed, Parsons & Co., which firm underbid by $8,000 all competitors. The Argus Company now holds the contract. The same firm got the State binding contract for the same period.

The contract for printing the session laws and slips next year was awarded to James B. Lyon, who now has the contract.

Secretary of State Palmer, Controller Roberts, and State Treasurer Colvin will, before Jan. 1, designate an Albany paper to publish certain legal notices for the next year which were formerly published in a paper termed the "State paper." It is generally understood that The Albany Evening Journal will be designated. The Argus now publishes these notices.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Charles Spencer Osborn, who was until recently a partner in the wine firm of John Osborn, Son & Co., of 45 Beaver Street, confessed judgment yesterday for $38,322 to William and Robert A. Osborn of that firm for money advanced on his account and for contingent liability in his behalf. He stated in the judgment roll that while a partner he made notes payable to his own order, indorsed the firm's name thereon without the knowledge of his partners, and used them for his own benefit. The notes aggregated $38,305, and the firm has already paid two of them, amounting to $12,220. A receiver was appointed for Mr. Osborn on Dec. 5 in supplementary proceedings.

—Henry W. Benedict and Robert A. Fowler, composing the lumber firm of Benedict & Fowler, at 424 East Fifty-third Street, made an assignment yesterday to Frederick G. Groff, giving preferences to the following creditors: Israel L. Rush of Whitehall, N. Y., $1,125; Chandler & Redman, $350; Flora L. Groff, $226; A. M. Parkhurst of Westfield, N. J., $1,000; James Tichborne, $475; John C. Umberfield, $1,400; Leander Stone, $1,500; Frank C. Stone of Paterson, N. J., $784. The liabilities are reported to be from $40,000 to $50,000, and the assets are estimated at $20,000.

—The schedules of Samuel Corrigan, doing business as the Pacific Mail Tea and Grocery Company, at 1,965 Third Avenue, and also at Yonkers, N. Y.; Somerville and Plainfield, N. J., and Westport, Conn., show liabilities of $12,357, nominal assets of $10,063, and actual assets of $0,475.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold at auction coupons of some mortgage bonds belonging to Coffin & Stanton, Limited, bankers, of London, under an attachment for $12,400 in favor of Martin's Bank of London. The sale price for the lot was only $125.

—The schedules of the wholesale paper corporation of W. A. Bingham & Co. of 188 and 188 Franklin Street, this city, and 193 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, show liabilities of $105,591, nominal assets of $123,057, and actual assets of $86,725.

—An attachment against Crawford & Crawford of Cameron, Texas, who also do business as the Milan County Bank, has been received by the Sheriff of this city and 193 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, show liabilities of $105,591, nominal assets of $123,057, and actual assets of $86,725.

—An attachment against Crawford & Crawford of Cameron, Texas, who also do business as the Milan County Bank, has been received by the Sheriff for $1,794 in favor of McElroy & Co. of New-Orleans.

—The Sheriff has received two attachments for $4,164 against Rachel Newgarden, dealer in millinery and dry goods at Indianapolis, in favor of Albert Herzog, Sons & Co., and Hall & Arbes.

—Alfred P. Quimby, dealer in wood and willow ware at 42 and 44 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to David P. Quimby, giving preferences for $45,000.

—Leon Hubner has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Abraham Schwarzwald, painter, on the application of Balding & Payne.

MARVIN WANTED BY THE POLICE

Printer of "Green-Goods" Material Cannot Be Found and a Place in Sing Sing Awaits Him.

The person of Eugene A. Marvin is needed by the District Attorney's office in order that it may be sent to Sing Sing Prison. Eugene A. Marvin was convicted of printing for "green-goods" men those circulars which lure countrymen to New-York.

Marvin did a flourishing business and had a big shop. All the prominent "sawdust" men were his patrons. One day the police, in a fit of morality, arrested him. His case was carried to the Court of Appeals, where the conviction in the General Sessions was affirmed. The remittitur was received at the District Attorney's office Tuesday. When the District Attorney gets a remittitur he must issue a warrant. This was done, and the document was sent to Superintendent Byrnes.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, who argued the case before the Court of Appeals, had not heard from Mr. Byrnes yesterday, and so it is supposed that Marvin is still at large. If he is not apprehended in a few days, his bail will be forfeited. It is $7,500, and Sophia E. Murtha of 5 University Place is on the bond, which is said to be perfectly good. The bondswoman was in Boston yesterday, but will be in New-York to-day.

William F. Howe, Marvin's counsel, says he saw Marvin two days ago.

CAUGHT A THIEF FROM GERMANY

BROOKLYN POLICE RECOVER MILLIONAIRE KATZ'S JEWELS.

Joseph von Rottky Married a Servant Who Let Him Rob the House—Property Recovered Worth $3,000.

The police of Brooklyn have in custody Joseph von Rottky, who came from Europe recently on the steamship Trave, bringing a large quantity of valuables stolen in Frankfort-on-the-Main and carried past the customs officials.

The police heard of the case through Mr. Brockmüller, a saloon keeper at Gates and Sumner Avenues, Brooklyn, who was a passenger on the ship on which von Rottky came to this country. Brockmüller became acquainted with von Rottky on the trip, and when they landed he readily granted the request of his fellow-passenger that he be allowed to put his valuable possessions in the safe in his saloon. The articles there deposited were worth at least $3,000. They were:

One bracelet, studded with seventy-six diamonds. A large diamond is in the centre. The others are clustered about it in the form of two triangles, with common bases.

Two earrings, each with a very large pearl in the centre and a cluster of ten diamonds about it.

One ring, with a large pearl in the centre, and two large diamonds, one on each side.

A brooch in the form of a bird's head, the beak of gold, holding a diamond; the eye is a ruby; about the ruby, forming the head, are clustered fifty-seven diamonds.

Brockmüller began to suspect his new friend, and told the police of the rich store of jewels in the possession of the man who had traveled in the steerage. Von Rottky was arrested Thursday night. In his pockets were found a pawn ticket for a gold watch, pledged in Frankfort-on-the-Main, and a ticket for another watch, pledged in this city.

The prisoner at once made a confession. He said he had recently married a woman who had been employed by a man named Katz, who lived at 76 Mendelssohn Street, Frankfort. The woman, he said, had received notice to leave, and had given him the opportunity, just before she departed, to help himself to Mr. Katz's jewels. He left his wife and came to this country at once.

Von Rottky was arraigned before Justice Walsh on the charge of larceny, and the magistrate said he could not hold him on his own confession. Then a charge of vagrancy was made against him, and Justice Walsh dismissed this charge, as there was no evidence that he was a vagrant.

The detective then charged him with smuggling, rearrested him, and arraigned him before United States Commissioner Morle, in the United States court, and Von Rottky was committed to jail pending an examination, which will be granted next Wednesday. The jewelry is now in possession of the Federal authorities.

The detective came to see Consul General Feigel in this city. He had not heard of the robbery, but told them that Mr. Katz is a retired millionaire merchant, who made his fortune in the East India trade. Consul General Feigel said that Mr. Katz was both very wealthy and well known in Germany.

The Chief of Police of Frankfort has been notified of the arrest.

ONE YEAR IN PRISON FOR GARVEY

The "Astor Tramp's" Lawyer Will, However, Take an Appeal.

John Garvey, the "Astor tramp," was yesterday sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. But Mr. Stayton, his lawyer, says that this is by no means the end of the case.

An appeal is to be taken, and the case is to be carried to the Court of Appeals in order to determine if Garvey can twice be punished for "unlawfully entering the residence of Mrs. Caroline Astor."

Judge Fitzgerald, who sentenced Garvey, overruled Mr. Stayton's objections that the verdict had been improperly found. Nine affidavits presented by Mr. Stayton from jurymen who sat on the case saying that they had not considered the question of intent were also rejected by the Judge, who held that the jury had been very clearly instructed.

Has Not Heard of the Suit.

President Thompson of the National Lead Company said yesterday, in regard to a report from Washington that his company was to be sued by the Government for $25,000 for collecting rebates on domestic lead, that he knew nothing of it. No papers had been served on the company, nor had he heard of complaints on which a suit might be based. In his opinion, the report had no foundation.

Complaints of this kind were made against the company last Spring. Col. Thompson said that an official inspection of the companies books and factories had then been made by Treasury examiners, who had reported that the charges were not substantiated by the facts.

United States District Attorney Macfarlane would say nothing about the matter.

Wants Damages Before He Dies.

Enos Corbett of Brooklyn wants to have his suit for $5,000 against the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn, for alleged personal injuries, put at the head of the calendar of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, because his physicians have told him that he may not live many weeks. His application was made before Justice Bartlett yesterday. Counsel for the railroad appeared in opposition, and decision was reserved.

Attractions at the Nuremberg Show.

The Old Nuremberg show at the Madison Square Garden steadily wins the appreciation of the public. A continuous entertainment by artists carefully selected gives something for everybody from 10 o'clock in the morning till 11 o'clock at night. Among the specialties next week there will be a game played by "Brownies," which will be a novelty to every one. Concerts by a full band are given at 10 o'clock in the morning and from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

McKane Indorsed This Note.

Emil Thiele of 78 William Street, this city, has begun a suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, against William G. Pierson, Francis P. Gallagher, and John Y. McKane, to recover $3,357.90 on a promissory note made by Gallagher Oct. 19, 1893, payable in four months to Pierson, at the Sprague National Bank. The note was indorsed by John Y. McKane, who transferred it to Thiele.

Walsh Died from His Injuries.

John Walsh, the builder, who attempted suicide at his home, 235 East Eighty-fifth Street, Thursday night, by jumping out of a window on the fourth floor to the yard, died yesterday morning in the Presbyterian Hospital.

D

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Realizing Sales Result in a Lower Level of Prices.

ABOUT $4,000,000 GOLD TO BE SHIPPED

No Change in the Rock Island Dividend—Sharp Decline in Baltimore and Ohio—Sugar Speculation Less Active.

Gold shipments were the principal topic of discussion in Stock Exchange circles yesterday, but it is doubtful if the actual reports had much influence on prices. The trading, outside of a few of the industrials, was very limited in volume, and its character was largely professional. The opening was fairly firm, but on liquidation, not large in amount but pretty constant, prices softened and continued feverish until the close of business, when practically all the active stocks were lower than on the previous day.

The gold to be shipped by to-day's steamers will probably exceed $4,000,000, the known amount arranged for up to the close of business being $3,500,000. Some intending shippers announced their intention of holding over their consignments to await developments next week, and it is possible that at the last moment others may do likewise. The foreign exchange market showed signs of weakening, and it may be that bills will be cheaper than gold next week, in which event the outward movement of the metal would be checked.

Fractional declines marked the net result of the day's trading in the Grangers. The Rock Island dividend was declared at the rate of ½ per cent., the same as last quarter, and the President of the company announced that it had been earned. The stock, nevertheless, closed ⅞ lower. Burlington lost ⅝, and Northwestern ⅜. The making of profits on St. Paul resulted in a decline of ⅞. Losses on a similar scale were scored in Reading and Erie. Baltimore and Ohio developed unusual activity, although the sales were in small lots. It opened at 67½ and closed at 64¾—a net loss of 2½ points. It was rumored that the company had made a serious loss through its ownership of Valley Railway stock, which has been wiped out in the reorganization of that property. This, however, was not confirmed, and it may be that the movement was the result of manipulation for the purpose of acquiring the stock at a level lower than the prevailing one.

Sugar was less active, although still largely dealt in. It opened at 94@93¾, and then declined to 92¼, after touching which point it became firm, and remained so during the remainder of the session. It closed at 93⅝—a net loss of ⅝. Chicago Gas was heavy all day, declining from 73½ to 71⅞, and closing at 71⅝—a net loss of 1¾ points. The weakness was attributed to the taking of profits on the recent advance. Traders in Distilling who bought early in the week, on the supposition that an upward movement was contemplated by insiders, sold yesterday, although the transactions were not large. The stock closed ¼ lower at 9⅝. American Tobacco recovered 1½ points of its recent decline. The other industrials were without feature.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in plentiful supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2¼ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, and the supply was somewhat better. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ⅝ per cent., short and three months' bills at 1⅜-16 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $92,481,906 and balances $6,286,535. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $731,389.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was easier during the day, but closed steady. Posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills; $4.88⅜@$4.89 for demand, $4.89@$4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount, selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½; telegraphic, 10. Boston—15c discount. Chicago—30c premium. St. Louis—50c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were 61¼c bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 61c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 27¾d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,406,880, and the exports for the same period $8,070,760. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,664,311.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

The following table shows the movement of the active stocks during the week, and also the net changes at the close yesterday compared with the final prices on the previous Friday.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Adv.	Dec.
Sugar	94½	*87¼	93⅝	4¾	..
Chi. Gas	73½	71¾	71⅝	..	1
Dis. & C. F.	10⅝	8⅝	9⅝	¼	..
Gen. Elec.	36¼	34⅞	35⅝	..	⅝
Lead	41	38½	39⅝	..	¾
W. Union	89⅜	87⅞	88⅝	..	⅜
St. Paul	69¼	57⅞	59¼	No ch'ng.	
B. & O.	73⅞	64¾	73¼	¾	..
Rock Island	64½	61⅝	63⅝	⅞	..
Northwest.	100¼	97½	99⅝	1	..
N. J. Cent.	94½	92	93⅝	..	⅜
N. Y. Cent.	100¾	99	99⅞	⅜	..
Reading	15⅝	14¼	14¾	..	⅞
Pac. Mail	23	21½	21¾	..	1

*Ex dividend.

Government bonds were lower. The 4s declined ¼ and the 5s ½. The sales on call were $1,000 4s, coupon, at 115¼; $15,000 5s, coupon, at 118¾, and $1,000 5s, registered, at 119. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	..
4s, r	114¼	114¾
4s, c	115¼	115¾
5s, r	118½	119
5s, c	118½	118⅝
Currency 6s, 1895	99½	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	105¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	106¼	..

In State securities, $25,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 sold at 60⅞@61¼, and $10,000 do 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 8⅛.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Acting independently of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, a large number of holders of the mortgage and collateral trust bonds of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company are about to ask for a separate receivership of the latter company. Deposits of bonds with the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston or the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company of New-York, before Dec. 27, are requested.

—At the request of a large number of holders of first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Cleveland and Canton Railroad Company, the Knickerbocker Trust Company gives notice that the holders of such bonds are urgently requested to communicate with the trust company at once and before depositing their bonds with any committee calling for the deposit thereof.

—The Reorganization Committee of the holders of collateral trust bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company announces that more than $3,100,000 of the outstanding issue have been deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York. Bonds will be accepted until Jan. 15, after which they will be received only upon the payment of $10 per bond.

—The Homestake Mining Company has declared Dividend No. 197 of 20 cents a share, ($25,000,) payable Dec. 26, at the office of the transfer agents, Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close Dec. 20.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	142	142	140	140	139	144	150
American Cotton Oil	25½	25¾	25½	25½	25	25½	650
American Cotton Oil pf	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¼	70	71	370
American Express	112	112	111	111	110	118	30
*American Sugar Refining	94	94½	92¼	93⅜	93⅜	93½	95,297
*American Sugar Refining pf	92⅜	92⅜	92¾	92⅜	92	93	160
*American Tobacco	96¾	98	96½	97½	97	98	1,650
American Tobacco pf	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	106½	108	56
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	5	300
Baltimore & Ohio	67½	67½	64¾	64¾	64⅝	64⅞	1,700
Balt. & Ohio S. W. pf., new	6	6	6	6	..	7	44
Canada Southern	51½	51⅝	51½	51½	51	51½	200
Canadian Pacific	60½	60½	60	60	60¼	60¾	650
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	18⅜	18¾	200
Chicago Gas	73½	73½	71¾	71⅞	71¾	71⅝	21,285
Chicago & Northwestern	100¾	100¾	99¼	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	8,464
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	73⅜	73⅞	72⅞	73½	73⅛	73¼	6,522
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39	39	39	39	39	39¼	200
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	60¼	60¼	59⅛	59¼	59¼	59⅝	21,970
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	64½	64½	63⅜	63⅝	63½	63⅝	6,100
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	75	75	75	75	70	90	100
Consolidated Gas Company	120	120	128¾	120	128¼	129¼	995
Delaware & Hudson	127¼	127¼	127¼	127½	126¾	127¼	100
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160½	160½	160½	160½	160⅞	161¾	300
Denver & Rio Grande pf	35⅜	35⅜	35¼	35¼	35	35¼	250
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½	6½	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	3,030
Edison Elec. Ill of N. Y.	103	103	103	103	102½	103	136
General Electric	36¼	36¼	35¼	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	1,370
Illinois Central	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	90	91	67
Iowa Central	7½	7½	7½	7½	7	7½	10
Laclede Gas	26⅜	26⅜	26	26	26	26¾	740
Laclede Gas pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	80	83	10
Lake Erie & Western	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17	17½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	72½	73	72½	73	72	73	420
Lake Shore	136	136	136	136	136	137	18
*Long Island Traction	14	14	14	14	13⅞	14⅜	200
Louisville & Nashville	54½	54½	54	54	54	54⅝	1,200
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	21½	22	21½	22	21	24	200
†Manhattan Consolidated	105	105	104½	104⅝	104½	105	950
Minn. & St. L., all as. paid	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	29	30	100
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as pd.	49	49	49	49	48	49	100
Missouri Pacific	29½	29⅜	28¾	29¼	29	29¼	1,420
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13⅜	14	110
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	23	23¼	200
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	68	68	68	68	65	68½	100
*National Lead Company	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39	40	100
National Lead Company pf	84¾	84¾	84½	84½	84¼	85	550
National Linseed Oil	17¾	18	17¾	18	17¾	18½	200
New Central Coal	7	7	7	7	6½	9	200
New-Jersey Central	94½	94½	93⅜	93⅝	93⅝	94¼	1,865
New-York Central	100¾	100¾	99⅞	99⅞	99¾	100¼	1,098
New-York & N. E., all as. pd.	32	32	31½	31⅝	31¾	32	1,355
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf.	71	71	71	71	..	73	100
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	28	28	28	28	20½	5
New-York, L. E. & Western	10¾	10¾	9¾	10¼	10¼	10¼	4,955
New-York, Sus. & Western	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15	210
Norfolk & Western	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6½	520
North American	4	4	4	4	3⅞	4	75
Northern Pacific	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	10
Northern Pacific pf	18	18	18	18	17⅞	18	117
Ontario & Western	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	16	400
Oregon Improvement	13	13	13	13	11	13	100
Oregon Rail. & Navigation	21	21	21	21	21	24	100
Pacific Mail	21¾	21¾	21½	21¾	21½	21¾	570
Philadelphia & Reading	15¼	15¼	14¼	14¾	14¾	15	7,640
Pittsburg & Western pf	32	32	32	32	32	33	100
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	154½	155½	154½	155½	155	155½	150
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	44½	44½	44	44	44	46	200
Pullman Palace Car Co	156	156½	156	156½	155	156	400
Rich. & W. P., 5th in. pd	16½	16½	16½	16½	..	..	250
Rome, Water. & Ogdensburg	116½	116½	116½	116½	115¼	116	4
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5	5	4¾	5	100
St. Paul & Omaha	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34	34¼	100
Southern Pacific	19	19	19	19	18¾	19½	250
Southern Railway	11¼	11½	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11½	1,076
Southern Railway pf	37¼	37¼	36⅞	37¼	36¾	37¼	1,550
Tennessee Coal & Iron	17	17	16½	16½	16½	17	750
Texas Pacific	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10⅜	200
Texas Pacific Land Trust	8	8	8	8	8	9½	130
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅝	3	20
Union Pacific	12½	12½	11⅞	11⅞	12	12½	500
United States Cordage pf	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	15½	15
United States Express	43	43	43	43	42	45	100
United States Rubber	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	42¾	43¾	1,570
United States Rubber pf	98	98	98	98	98	100	132
*United States Leather	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	9	100
*United States Leather pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	60	60¼	112
Wabash	6½	6½	6½	6½	6⅜	6¾	100
Wabash pf	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½	14½	14⅝	800
Western Union Telegraph	89½	89½	88⅝	88⅝	88½	88¾	2,501
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11¾	11¾	10¾	11⅛	10⅞	11⅜	2,100

Total sales 212,284

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. C. Oil 8s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	$2,000
Chi. G. L. & C. 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	3,000
C. & N. P. 5s, cts.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	3,000
C. & O., R. & A. 2d	89	89	89	89	3,000
D. & R. G. 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	4,000
L.E. & W. 2d	104	104	104	104	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	73	73	73	73	2,000
Kan. Pac. cn.	76	76	76	76	3,000
Laclede G. 5s	94	94	94	94	3,000
M.,K. & T.2d	46⅞	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝	10,000
Total sales					$79,500

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Belch.	.95	.95	.95	.95	100
Con C. & Va.	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	60
Total sales					410

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sierra Nev.	.65	.65	.65	.65	250

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	58¾	59⅛	58¾	59⅛	422,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st	94½	99
American Lithograph pf	55	..
American Bank Note	44	47
American Grocery 1st pf	28	42
American Surety Company	210	..
American Typefounders'	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	27	32½
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co	6½	10½
Barney & Smith pf stock	94	95½
Barney & Smith Car common	20	22
Beckton Construction pf	70	80
†Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	94	..
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee	116¼	118½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	169	170
Brooklyn Elevated	10¾	..
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	70	..
Brooklyn Gas Company	118	..
Brooklyn Traction	14	15
Brooklyn Traction pf	66	68
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	101¾	..
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101½	102½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65	67½
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
Central & South Am. Telegraph	112	..
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	107	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	162	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp.	53	..
*Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	66	71
Clin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2½
Clin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p c. bonds	44	48
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	22	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consolidated Electric Storage	1¾	2½
Consol. Electric Light 1st	81	..
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	72	..
Continental Trust	160	..
*Cramp Shipyard stock	92	95
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	95	97
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	150	155
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	62	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	110	112½
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	184¼	186¾
Equitable Gas of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable L. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd.	27½	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	690	725
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	54	59
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	56	61
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	320	..
Gallatin National Bank	307	314
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.	106	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Com.	75	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	96	98
†Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104¾	106
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	8	10½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	40	46
Hudson River Telephone Co.	39	..
Indianapolis Gas Co. stock	134½	137
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	99¾	101
Ind. Nat & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67½	70½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72½	75½
Int. Nat. Nat. scrip	..	..
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
Iron Steamboat	..	6½
Iron Steamboat bonds	62	..
†Journeay & Burnham	..	48
†Journeay & Burnham pf	..	..
†Kellogg Bridge & Co. bonds	90	94
†Kings County Elevated	..	5
Knickerbocker Ice Company	69	..
Knickerbocker Trust Company	170	177
Lafayette Gas Company stock	..	82
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	79	81
Long Island Traction	13¾	14¼
Lorillard pf	118½	120½
Mutual Gas, New-York	155	..
†Manhattan Trust Company	120	130
†Madison Square Garden stock	5	10
Madison Square Garden 1st	100	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	107	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	104	107½
Metropolitan Trust Company	285	295
Mex. National Construction pf	6½	9½
Mechanics' Bank stock	180	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	50	54
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. com.	10	15
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	92	96½
National Park Bank	278½	285½
Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank, (assessments not paid)	65	75
National Wall Paper Co. pf	85	90
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2	4
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	..	35
New-York, Lack. & Western	115½	117½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	35	41
New-York Air Brake Company	12	15
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stock	30	32
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	46	48½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	86	86¾
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	104½	..
†N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	340	355
New-York & Texas land scrip	60	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	96	98
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	100	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	147	..
†N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	675	..
New-York Security & Trust	253	..
Ohio Land & R'y Purchase, M. 6s	83½	..
Omaha & St. Louis common	..	1
Omaha & St. Louis pf	1	2
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	183	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	..
*Pennsylvania Coal	295	305
Postal Telegraph & Cable	50	57
Pratt & Whitney common	..	20
Pratt & Whitney pf	47	51
Real Estate Trust Company	160	..
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107	..
Second Avenue Railroad	150	170
Sloss Steel 2d	56	59½
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	87	92
Southern Central R.R. 5s (N. Y.)	15	25
*South Carolina & Ga. R. R. 1st	93½	95½
*Standard Oil Trust	169¼	170¼
Standard Gas	39½	41½
Standard Gas pf	80⅞	91
State Railway	50	64
Sixth Avenue Railway stock	214	220
State Trust	197	205
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 1st 6s	112	114
Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d	..	94
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	1	3
*Third Avenue Railroad	183	185
Third National Bank	105	..
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Cad. 1st	67	71
Toledo, A. A. & Mt. Pleasant 1st	65	70
T., A. A. & Lake Mich. 1st	59	..
Tol. & Ohio Central R. R. ext. 5s	9½	..
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas C. pf.	5	7½
Trenton Potteries common	..	12
Trenton Potteries pf	47½	51½
Terre Haute & Logansport	18	..
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co.	86	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	173	..
Trow Directory pf	45	..
Union Ferry stock	65	68
†Union Ferry 1st 5s	103	104
Union Elevated 2d	24	..
*Union Railway 5s	104	105½
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	123	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf	70	77
Union Typewriter 2d pf	25	35
Union Trust	695	..
United States Leather	8	9
United States Leather pf	58½	60½
United States Mortgage stock	165	..
United States Trust	840	855
Valley Railroad of Ohio 1st 7s	108½	..
Wagner Palace Car Co. stock	158½	160
†Warren Railroad	150	..
Western Gas Company	45¾	47
†Western Gas Company bonds	84¼	86¼
Worcester Traction pf	79	82
†Worcester Traction common	14	15
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	28
†Worthington Pump common	29½	31½
Worthington pump pf	89½	..

*Ex. dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was fairly active and firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Cleveland & Canton 1st	2
Int. & Great Nor. 3d	2
Knox & Ohio 1st	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	1½
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r.	1⅛

DECLINED.

Green Bay inc.	1
M., L. S. & West 1st	1¾

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Central National					122
Columbia					200
Commerce					182
Continental					125
Fourteenth Street					170
Irving					135
New-York County					510
Ninth National					120
Pacific					175
Seaboard National					172
Southern National					167½
State of New-York					103
Third National					105
United States National					180
Western National					110

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Tobacco	1½
Canada Pacific	2
Lake Erie and Western pf	1
Louis., N. A. & C. pf	1⅜
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd	2¼
Oregon Improvement	1

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio	2½
Chicago Gas	1⅜
Chicago, Mil. & St. P	⅞
Chicago, R. I & Pacific	⅞
Manhattan	⅞
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	¾
Scuthern Pacific	¾
U. S. Rubber	¾

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1894	Increase.	Decrease.
Flint & P. M.—			
1st week Dec.	$45,076	$4,876	..
From Jan. 1	2,234,799	..	$310,816

The Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad reports for ten months ending Oct. 31, 1894, gross earnings $885,637, a decrease of $30,114, caused by the general strike of coal miners and the business depression.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City receiver's report of receipts and disbursements from May 22, 1893, to Nov. 30, 1894:

RECEIPTS.

Cash transferred to receiver May 22, 1893, as per report filed	$7,863.89	
Receipts May 22, 1893, to Nov. 30, 1894, on account prior to May 22, 1893	169,785.87	
Receipts May 22, 1893, to Nov. 30, 1894, on current accounts	4,159,169.75	
Total		$4,336,819.51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursements May 22, 1893, to Nov. 30, 1894, on accounts prior to May 22, 1893	600,864.64	
Disbursements May 22, 1893, to Nov. 30, 1894, on current account	3,729,313.66	
Total		4,330,178.30
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1894		$6,641.21

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Dun's Review will say to-day:

Dun's Review is enabled, by the kindness of several thousand manufacturers who have forwarded statements of their pay rolls for November this year, in 1893, and in 1892, to make a very encouraging comparison of earnings for that month, which shows an increase in total payments of 15.2 per cent. over last year, but a decrease of 18.3 per cent. in comparison with 1892. The accompanying statement of hands employed shows that in the same establishments 10.2 per cent. more persons were employed than a year ago, but 8.6 per cent. less than in 1892. The average of earnings for over 60,000 hands in 4 per cent. larger than in 1893, but 1¼ per cent. less than in 1892, and this statement takes no account of hours of work in the months compared or of the establishments not worikng at all this year. In some of the industries more hands are at work than in 1892, but in others the decrease is large. With the other statements which a e now being received daily, a more exact comparison will be possible.

Contradictory changes in business are quite in order at this season. Neither the larger orders in some branches nor the depression of prices in others affords a safe indication of the general movement. But the working force does not lessen more than usual for the time of year, the demand for goods does not seem to diminish, though in most departments it is considerably below the capacity of works in operation, and the volume of business transacted is a little larger in comparison with last year than in November. The exchanges through the principal Clearing Houses for the past week have shown an increase of 10.3 per cent. over last year, and a decrease of 24.6 per cent. compared with 1892.

The detailed reports regarding the chief industries are not altogether encouraging. The iron output increased during the month of November, and was 168,762 tons weekly Dec. 1, against 162,666 Nov. 1, but the increase in stocks unsold was 50,149 tons, which averages 11,700 tons per week, indicating that the increase in production during the month of November was not supported by the demand for products. Accordingly prices have been declining, the general average of articles quoted being only 54.9 of the average in October, 1890, against 55.7 on the 1st of December. The minor metals are stronger, though apparently for speculative reasons only. In boots and shoes the shipments continue to exceed those of last year.

The textile manufactures are, on the whole, weaker, although sales of wool for the past week, in part for speculative purposes, have been larger than one year or two years ago, and for two weeks of December have been 9,610,200 pounds, against 7,857,200 last year, and 10,628,800 in 1892. The orders for Spring woolens do not materially increase, but the current demand for immediate delivery continues unusually large. Cotton goods are demoralized by some reduction, and by the announcement of a great auction sales of 27,000 pieces by Bliss, Fabyan & Co., and the irregularity in varous staples increases, although print cloths are steady.

The failures during the month have been swelled by many misfortunes at the South, apparently due to the extreme depression in cotton, so that the liabilities for the first week of December amounted to $4,036,866, of which $1,427,415 were of manufacturing and $2,401,451 of trading concerns, the aggregate for the corresponding week last year being $4,761,400. For the month of November the complete statement of liabilities covers $11,004,306, of which $3,282,590 were of manufacturing and $7,680,050 were of trading concerns. The failures for the past week have been 349 in the United States, against 339 last year, and 40 in Canada, against 40 last year.

Bradstreet's will say:

There is the expected slackening in wholesale and jobbing lines customary immediately preceding Christmas holidays. At some points stock taking has begun, and at others will soon begin. With

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,800,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
331 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.

First Mtge. 5% Bonds.

The undersigned, holding and representing First Mortgage Bonds only, and acting solely for such interests, call upon all owners of said bonds to deposit them forthwith in the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of New-York, that the necessary steps for the bondholders' protection may be taken. The committee cautions bondholders against any proposal looking to the assignment or sale of their coupons, such proposal being in the interest of junior securities. For full information apply to either of the undersigned.

AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway, N. Y.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., 2 Wall St., N. Y.
H. L. THORNELL, U. S. Trust Co., N. Y.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS,

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19,

At 12:30 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

$2,000 Southern R'way Co., 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., July, 1896, coups.
$10,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$3,000 New-Jersey Southern R'way Co. Bds., 1899.
$4,000 Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. 3d Pref. Inc. Mtge. Bds.
$820 Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. 3d Pref. Scrip.
$600 Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. 1 Pref. Inc. Mtge. Bd. Scrip.
$1,000 Peoria & Eastern R'way Co. 1 Consld. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds.
4 shs. Southern R'way Co. Pfd.
$7,000 Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. Co. 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$4,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Consld. & Land Grant 5 p. c. Bds., 1989.
$5,000 Wabash R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$12,000 Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1924.
$3,200 Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. 4 p. c. Funded Int. Bds.
$13,000 Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. 3d Pref. Inc. Mtge. Bds.
$2,000 Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1899.
$5,000 Rochester City Water Works 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1903.
$2,000 Phila. & Reading R. R. 1st Pref. Inc. Bds., 1958.
$900 Bonds of Road Commissioners in Union Co., New-Jersey.
$5,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 5 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1969.
250 shs. Little Pittsburgh Consld. Mining Co.
900 shs. Colorado Central Consld. Mining Co.
200 shs. Dunkin Mining Co.
(By order of Administrator.)
299 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$13,500 Medina Gas & Electric Light Co. 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Oct., 1894, coups. off but April, 1894, coups. on.
$500 Homer Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Jan., 1894, coup. on.
$8,000 Escanaba Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., due 1906, (Hypd.)
$7,000 The Newark (N. Y.) Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1910, (Hypd.)
$6,000 The Newark (N. Y.) Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1910, (Hypd.)
$2,000 Butte City (Montana) Water Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., due 1921, (Hypd.)
$2,000 The Newark (N. Y.) Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1910, (Hypd.)
$3,000 Escanaba Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., due 1911, (Hypd.)
$5,000 Escanaba Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., due 1911, (Hypd.)
$2,000 The Newark (N. Y.) Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1910, (Hypd.)
50 shs. Detroit Hillsdale & South Western R. R.
$5,000 Norwich Insulated Wire Co. 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1904.
$60,000 Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co. of Chicago, 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
187½ shs. Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co. of Chicago, 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$80,000 Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co. of Chicago, 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
250 shares Metropolitan West Side R. R. Co.
$3,500 N. Y. & Greenwood Lake R. R. 1 Mtge. Regstd. Bds.
$11,000 N. Y. & Greenwood Lake R. R. 2d Mtge. Bds.
233 shs. New-Jersey Dry Dock & Transportation Co., (Hypd.)
320 shs. Illinois Central R. R. Co., (Leased Lines.)
5 shs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of U. S.
$5,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Iowa & Dakota Extn.) 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1908, convertible into prefd. stock.
10 shs. Trow Directory P. & B. Bk. Prefd.
10 shs. Puget Sound Loan Trust & Banking Co.
334 shares New-Jersey Dry Dock & Transportation Co., (Hypd.)
$515 Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Scrip, 1888.
37 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
75 shs. Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Co.
12 shs. 3d Avenue Railroad Co.
$5,000 Suburban Traction Co. of Orange, N. J., Consld. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fund 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1923, (Hypd.)
200 shs. Suburban Traction Co.
5 shs. German-American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
20 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.

THE UNITED SERVICE

Army.

—Leave of Absence.—Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, Ninth Cavalry, one month; Lieut. Edgar Hubert, Eighth Infantry, has been relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the court-martial convened at Omaha, Neb., and Lieut. Thomas L. Smith, Seventeenth Infantry, is detailed in his stead.

—Major John M. Hamilton, First Cavalry, will inspect the money accounts of Capt. C. A. Booth, Acting Quartermaster, and Lieut. J. T. Thompson, Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of the Platte.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Engineer F. C. Bieg has been detached from the Monterey, and will take three months' leave.

—Boatswain Timothy Sheehan has been detached from the Independence and ordered to the Philadelphia, Jan. 1.

—Mate Frank Haller has been ordered before a retiring board, Dec. 19.

—Naval Cadet A. W. Hines has been ordered to the Raleigh.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 14.—Fire was caused in the Harkness Building this morning by the explosion of naphtha in the laboratory of Blanding's drug store. Two of the clerks were burned, one badly. The damage to the building was $500, and to the stock between $6,000 and $7,000; insured.

Lewiston, Ill., Dec. 14.—The Court House was burned this morning. Most of the records was saved. The building was erected in 1833, and Abraham Lincoln delivered a famous speech in it in 1858; loss, $5,000.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 14.—Property valued at $100,000, comprising almost the entire business portion of the town of Evergreen, was destroyed by fire Thursday night

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 14.—Fire in the ship stocks yards across the river did $20,000 damage. M. J. Heyer lost $15,000 and the Champion Compress Company $5,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

San Francisco, Dec. 14.—Eugene Weir, a night drug clerk in the store corner of Hayes and Market Streets, was stabbed to death by burglars last night. Thirty-eight wounds were inflicted upon him.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 14.—Michael Quirk of Portland, Me., attempted suicide by placing himself in front of three engines in succession at East Hartford yesterday. He is insane.

Phoenix, Arizona, Dec. 14.—Oscar Rogers, Armer's confederate in the robbery of the Southern Pacific train near Maricopa, has received a sentence of death.

Concord, Mass., Dec. 14.—E. Rockwood Hoar is improving somewhat in health, and to-day was able to sit up.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1894.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMissioners, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1894, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 676, 293, 173, 374, 1,089, 944, 423, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1895, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

MOBILE & BIRMINGHAM R'Y CO.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Birmingham Railway Company who have not deposited their bonds with the Central Trust Company will find it to their interest to communicate with T. G. BUSH, Receiver, Anniston, Alabama.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.

Whereas, the Controller of the Currency, under Section 5,205 of the United States Revised Statutes, has levied an assessment of Twenty-five Per Cent. (25 per cent.) upon the par value of the shares of the capital stock of this bank,

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That, pending the collection of said assessment, the stock transfer books of this bank be, and are hereby, closed from this date until further notice.

It is hereby certified that the above resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of the National Shoe and Leather Bank on Dec. 7, 1894.

W. D. VAN VLECK,
Cashier and Secretary of Board of Directors.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A MEETING OF THE COEUR D'ALÈNE FIRST mortgage bondholders (not general first mortgage) will be held Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1894, at 3:15 P. M., at the office of

GRANT BROTHERS,
56 Broadway, N. Y.

BONDS OF THE TOWN OF LYRA, BLUE EARTH COUNTY, MINN., due October 31, 1894, issued to the Eastern Railway Co. of Minn., will be paid on presentation at the banking house of Gilman, Son & Co., 62 Cedar St., N. Y.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Light Speculative Demand and Lower Prices.

BUSINESS CHIEFLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Lower—Cotton Higher—Coffee Irregular.

The main business in wheat was in a scalping and switching way, with outsiders very quiet and local speculators holding off for further news regarding crop damages West and in the Argentine. Stocks abroad showed an increase, and Europe appeared to be rather a free seller, while the West was pushing supplies forward to a liberal extent. The changes were very limited, or confined to ⅛@¼c, and prices irregular. Provisions were lower, but closed steady. Cotton gained a few points, but lacked speculative activity, while coffee was irregular and unsettled, with Europe.

CASH PRICES OF STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	59½@	59¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	57 @	..
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34¼@	..
Flour, straight Winter	$2.70 @	$2.90
Flour, straight Spring	3.20 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands		5¾@
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.25 @	13.75
Lard, Western, steam	7.17½@	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @	24
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.75 @	..
Lead	3.12½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ⅝@¼c on easier cables, increased Liverpool stocks, weak West, and local liquidation; rallying ½c on a light local covering demand, and closing firm at ⅜c loss for the day, with only a moderate local scalping trade, and the changes confined to ⅛@¼c; spot was less active and ⅜c lower, with the options. Sales, 40,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at 3 1-16c under May, in store 8,000 bushels do at 1c under May, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels do on private terms, free on board, store, quoted at 2 1-16c under May.

Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1c under May, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 10½c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 12c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 60⅜c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71⅛c; No. 1 Northern, store, 68½c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 63¾c....Clearances hence, 48,587 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 194,012 bushels....Receipts, 88,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 106,327 bushels; in the interior, 491,843 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were irregular and moderately active, with trading only local and influenced by the West; closing steady at ⅛@¼c decline; spot was dull and ½c lower, with the close easy. Sales, 25,500 bushels, including 16,000 bushels ungraded mixed, for export, at 52½c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 1,000 bushels new No. 2 mixed at 53c, elevator; 4,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 52c, delivered; 2,500 bushels steamer mixed at 50½c, elevator; 1,000 bushels ungraded white at 50c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels No. 2 white at 52½c, elevator. ....Receipts, 90,675 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 215,554 bushels; in the interior, 272,531 bushels....Clearances hence, 53,965 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 101,372 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were more active and ¼c lower, with the close steady, and following corn and the West, with a little local realizing. Spot were dull and ¼c lower, with the close easy....Sales, 48,000 bushels, including No. 2 white; in elevator, 38⅜@39c for 3,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 38c; No. 2 white, clipped, 39½c; No. 3, 38½c; No. 2 mixed, 34¼c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 33¾c; rejected mixed, 33c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35¼c for 10,000 bushels; track mixed, 34½@35½c; track white, 39@42c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 37,200 bushels; exports, 251 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	....	@..	59⅝
January	40,000	60 @..	60
February	20,000	61 @..	61
March	60,000	61¾@61⅞	61⅞
May	1,120,000	62½@62¾	62⅝
June	....	@..	62⅝
July	20,000	63¼@63 7-16	63¼
Total	1,260,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	....	@..	53⅜
January	160,000	52⅝@52⅞	52¾
May	235,000	53½@53 13-16	53⅝
Total	395,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	....	@..	34½
January	10,000	34⅜@34¾	34⅝
February	15,000	35½@..	35½
May	30,000	36⅜@36¼	36⅜
No. 2 white—			
December	....	@..	38½
January	....	@..	39
Total	55,000		

FLOUR—Offerings were more urgent, but buyers did not take hold to any extent, owing to the full prices asked. Sales, 9,200 bbls, including 600 bbls bakers' extra, at $2.60; 300 bbls Spring straights at $3.30; 750 bbls Winter, clear, at $2.35; 1,800 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.65; 300 bbls Winter straights at $2.75; 440 bbls City Mill patents, on private terms; 300 bbls do at $4.05@$5.15; 250 bbls extra No. 2 at $2.45@$2.50; and 100 bbls fine at $2.10@$2.15.... Arrivals, 17,095 bbls and 45,900 sacks; exports, 5,327 bbls and 36,927 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 74,656 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	Nominal
Supers	....@....	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.55@ 2.65
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	.... @....	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Kansas straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	....@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@....	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@....	....@....
Supers	Nom'l.	....@....
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.25@....
No. 1	2.30@2.55	2.50@2.70
Clears	2.60@ 2.75	2.85@ 2.90
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.00@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.95

RYE FLOUR—Dull but steady; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.05@$2.80; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: New flour at $1.80@$1.90, on spot, and $1.85@$1.95, to arrive; 60c bid and 62c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 55@60c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.20; white do, $3.35@$3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.06@$1.08 for Western and $1.08@$1.10 for city; yellow, $1.18; white, $1.22.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.10@$4.50; cut, $4.50@$4.90; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote; 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 55@56c, delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Neglected at 62@63c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63 @64c.

MALT—Steady and quiet. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@73c; two-rowed State at 70@70½c; six-rowed do at 75 @80c.

FEED—Fairly active and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@90c; middlings, 85@95c; Western, 80@85c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 82½@85c. Oilmeal, $23.50@$24 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market is upset by the situation in the West, where there has been no attempt to sell options to unload, with margins on these possibly wiped out, and especially as trading at the seaboard is very slack, with absence of export interest. There are prompt offerings here, while sales would be difficult, except at a substantial decline., No. 1 is offered at 9⅜ @9¾c, and there are no bids. Germany is steadily sending over samples of low-grade clover, but cannot do anything with them, with our large domestic stocks at the West. It has a large surplus, and is trying to keep its markets up by unloading it out of the country. Spot clover, 9@9¾c, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED.—There were several lots of prime yellow taken, chiefly for export, at 29c; in all 1,100 bbls., and 125 bbls. crude at 24c. The business in yellow was from special sources in France chiefly, most of it to go to the Marseilles market. There was no material interest from Germany, and nothing further comes along concerning the talked of increase in the duty. The trade here has made up its mind that Germany will consume this year quite as much American cotton oil as at any previous time, advanced duty or otherwise, and with the contingency of a higher impost, that it will reach there across the border from the Netherlands, either in its natural shape or in compound lard. The Mediterranean is practically out of the market, declining to pay over 28c for prime yellow. There is no English demand over 26c for off grade, and which could not be bought under 27½. The compound lard trading continues slack; hence there is unimportant demand from the lard refiners. White is quoted at 32c. Crude in bulk at the mills is at 25c, offered at that and then again declined, according to the location of the mills. LINSEED OIL—Is quiet; sales at 56c for city, with 55c for State. LARD OIL is slow and unsettled, with 55c quoted for city. NEATSFOOT OIL—Has a steady jobbing business, with pure unracked quoted at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57c to 80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 14.—Oil—Opening and lowest, 90c; highest, 91¼c; closed, 91c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market did not show much vitality. There were fair supplies of hogs, for which prices closed easy, with any advance made on the opening sales lost. The decline for grain tended to a little pressure of the hog products, and, as there was slack buying interest, there was no trouble in bringing about the moderate decline in prices. The export movements have fallen off at the West, and are light here, but this is usual as a year draws to a close, and is exerting only a light influence. The stocks are steadily accumulating at the packing centres, and especially so of all meats. The Continent shippers are taking a little lard steadily here, and are not active in their wants at any point. Pork at the West closed 1c lower than on Thursday, lard 5 points, and ribs 2½ points.

LARD—Western steam has eased 5@7½ points, closing about steady at this decline, as through the weaker grain markets and more hogs arriving than wanted, except at easier prices. Export demand is running small as the year draws to a close, and the material change is looked for in the trading until the new year is well under way. Continent shippers are steadily taking light quantities of refined. The lard refiners are picking up moderate lots of steam. There is no business in the options. Sales of 350 tcs cash at $7.17½@$7.20, closing at $7.17½ bid. City steam is at $6.75 bid and to $6.87½ asked; sales of 75 tcs at $6.75; there were 200 tcs taken for export at $6.87½@$7. Options—December closed at $7.20, nominal; January at $7.20 bid and $7.25 asked, February at $7.30 asked. Refined—Sales of 500 tcs for Continent, on private terms; quoted at $7.60 for Continent and $7.95 for South America. Compound lard continues dull, with $5.50@$5.75 quoted.

PORK—The lower prices for mess made on Thursday brought about further export demand yesterday, and 400 bbls mess were again taken. The Western markets were depressed early, and at length fell off 15c to 17½c, closing 7c up from the inside figures, with December option closing at $13.190. January was at $11.82 bid, up to $11.90, closing at $11.90. May was at $12.17 to $12.27, closing at $12.22@$12.25. Prices here are: Mess, new, $13.25@$13.75; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, $14@$16.50.

BEEF—While the high grades of India mess are held up, the inquiry on English account runs more on low grade stock, of which 100 tcs were taken at $13.50. The home demand for barreled stock is small and not general, while there is some irregularity over prices. Packet, $8.25@$9.50; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Smokers' wants continue light, as their distributions are small, while poultry, &c., is plenty. Prices are a little uncertain. At West quoted at $16, and $17 here.

CUTMEATS—For city there is a very slow trade for most cuts and it is almost impossible to sell large lines; prices are hardly changed, but the feeling is rather weak and buyers are met promptly, even on the small lots they take up. Sales of 5,000 lb pickled bellies at 6½c and 500 pickled shoulders at 5c. Western meats are still moving out slowly, distributors buying close and asking for still lower prices in view of the considerable supplies and the dull domestic consumption. Sales, Western prices, 75 tcs skinned hams at 8¾ and 50 tcs California hams at 6c. City-pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; do shoulders, 5@5¼c; 10-lb bellies, 6½c; 12-lb do, 6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 7c. Western meats at Chicago: Cured hams, 14-lb average, 7¾@7¾c for 16 lb and 14 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierces, at 5¾c.

BACON—There is no export demand here, and the price on short clear is nominally $6.65. Short ribs at the West were down 5 points and recovered 2½ points, closing steady, with December at $5.05 and January at $5.95; May was sold at $6.15@$6.17, closing at $6.17 asked.

DRESSED HOGS—The market has hardly changed from yesterday. Demands for supplies are fair. Receipts at all Western points, 60,085 head, against 62,282 head same time last year. Chicago had receipts of 26,000 head and exports to-day of 22,000 head; opened 5@10c higher; trading now slow, with early advance lost; $3.90@$4.75; left over, 1,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,055 head; opened 5c higher; closed heavy; advance lost; $4@$4.75. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,729 head; higher; $4@$4.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 10,000 head; steady; $4@$4.70. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,000 head; strong; $4.10@$4.65. Omaha—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady; $3.75@$4.50. Pittsburg active; $4.50 @$4.70. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.30@$4.50. Quotations here are 5¢c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 6c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—Trading is increasingly dull, and it is not expected that there will be any change from that condition until the new trade has adjusted its affairs for the new year. The price of city is supported to 4⅜c, with $2.75 charge for packages, because of the make being absorbed for the week, and 50 hhds were taken again at that price; but of country lots, while there is only a very moderate supply yet, on the slack demand, there is an effort to coax a buying interest and a slightly easier feeling comes about, with sales difficult now over 5 3-16c for choice where 5¼c had been made, and the range as to quality is 4⅞@5 3-16c, packages free. Edible tallow is from 5¼@ 5½c, nominally at 5⅝@5½c, although there are some lots that cannot be reached under 5⅝c. Australian tallow is being figured upon, and it is possible that a sale may come about at 5¼c.

STEARINE—Lard Stearine—There has been no business reported, the consumers supplied by deliveries on contracts; from 9 to 9⅛c quoted. Oleostearine is under neglect by the local refiners, but there is steady inquiry from Chicago, and the surplus here is being steadily taken up; thus there were 5 carloads, or 125,000 lb city, taken for Chicago, at a price, delivered there, which represented a parity of about 7¾c here; more is offered on the same basis, and it is probable that there will be further takings. Chicago has dismissed its 8½c price, and has come down to 8c asked, with intimations that 7¾c would buy some lots; upon this basis the Eastern lots bought will reach it.

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active in a local way, with prices at the close 4@8 points higher and very steady, influenced by the moderate receipts and lighter interior movement than expected. Liverpool opened easier, but closed steadier, and helped to stiffen prices here. Spot was quiet at 1-16c advance, with sales of 100 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5¾c
Middling Gulf	6c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅝c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
December	5.54@5.55	5.57	5.51	700
January	5.57@5.58	5.59	5.51	11,600
February	5.59@5.60	5.62	5.53	6,000
March	5.64@5.65	5.67	5.58	52,700
April	5.69@5.70	5.71	5.62	2,900
May	5.74@5.75	5.76	5.67	40,100
June	5.78@5.79	5.80	5.73	10,900
July	5.83@5.84	5.86	5.78	8,200
August	5.87@5.88	5.87	5.83	2,600
September	5.89@5.91	..	..	..
October	....@....	..	..	..
November	....@....	..	..	..
Total				135,700

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1894.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week	Total This Week Last Year.
Gal'ston	7194	14485	14871	15850	88859	62947
N. Orl'ns.	22805	14828	11075	15899	92617	84123
Mobile	629	1506	1252	2471	10796	14683
Savannah	6008	5597	6173	4895	32114	41354
Char'ston	2337	2204	2393	2484	15571	17463
Wil'gton	2161	2248	1833	2196	13159	11518
Norfolk	3392	5586	3847	3475	27411	24288
Baltimore	..	..	..	3257	3257	1936
New-York	5873	1658	1620	2189	15603	5983
Boston	1546	2365	1316	716	6843	5102
Phila	1026	1289	539	764	4866	3117
W. Point	3679	3062	2356	2359	16332	17631
Ne'pt N's	..	..	..	..	2633	5785
Brun's'w'k	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pt. Royal	..	..	..	..	12006	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	1640
Total	57080	55886	47182	57526	342127	..
This day	..	..	..	..	..	..
last w'k	60978	46207	47436	61070	..	..
This day last y'r	55239	43088	42847	42450	..	296850

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS THIS WEEK.

	Rec'ts.	Shipt's.	Stocks.
Brenham	4,375	4,220	3,538
Dallas	2,728	2,658	2,140
Shreveport	5,301	3,002	23,091
Little Rock	6,553	3,670	11,070
Helena	3,234	4,113	15,778
Vicksburg	3,749	3,322	12,738
Columbus, Miss	2,637	2,341	3,994
Natchez	3,106	2,608	8,559
Nashville	1,921	2,380	3,629
Memphis	23,775	28,926	120,006
Selma	3,261	2,084	*4,690
Montgomery	5,597	4,755	20,635
Eufala	630	392	3,825
Columbus, Ga	2,796	1,170	11,721
Macon	2,359	1,622	8,504
Albany	2,053	278	*6,371
Atlanta	5,436	6,610	29,390
Rome	4,811	4,415	*8,396
Augusta	7,730	5,900	†31,550
Columbia	1,676	1,676	....
Newberry	1,000	1,000	....
Charlotte	942	942	300
Raleigh	1,591	1,507	1,749
St. Louis	11,158	46,900	59,318
Houston	71,759	78,998	72,510
Meridian	2,282	2,097	*3,018
Cincinnati	20,431	20,038	12,531
Yazoo City	3,508	2,742	10,883
Total	207,057	238,373	488,015

* Corrected. † Actual.

THIS WEEK LAST YEAR.

	Rec'ts.	Shipt's.	Stocks.
Brenham	1,009	1,205	4,008
Dallas	1,095	973	1,729
Shreveport	4,925	2,899	16,712
Little Rock	2,697	3,825	*10,801
Helena	2,243	2,733	6,192
Vicksburg	3,559	1,646	15,600
Columbus, Miss	1,528	1,896	3,412
Natchez	2,813	1,683	8,666
Memphis	24,848	15,810	134,734
Nashville	1,993	6,214	1,615
Selma	2,781

COMMERCIAL---CONTINUED.

yesterday's close was higher by 10 cents than to-day's for January pork; 5c for January lard and 2½c for January ribs. Domestic markets were dull and weaker. Liverpool was steady. Receipts and shipments were both light. The cash market was quiet and a shade easier.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow—Wheat, 50 cars; corn, 80 cars; oats, 117 cars; hogs, 25,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Corn paid 3c to Buffalo. Only one boat was chartered to hold her cargo part of the Winter.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat. No. 2—				
Dec.	54⅝@..	54¼@..	54⅛@..	54⅝@..
May	58⅝@58¾	58⅝@..	58⅛@..	58⅜@58¾
July	59¼@..	59⅝@59¾	59⅛@59¼	59¼@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Dec.	46¾@46⅞	46⅜@46⅞	46⅛@..	46⅝@..
Jan.	47¼@..	47⅛@..	47 @..	47⅛@..
May	49⅜@..	49⅝@..	49⅜@..	49⅝@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Dec.	29¼@..	29¼@..	29⅛@..	29¼@..
Jan.	29⅝@..	29⅝@..	29⅝@..	29⅝@..
May	32⅝@..	32¼@..	32⅜@..	32⅜@32½
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$11.87½	$11.92½	$11.85	$11.90
May	12.25	12.27½	12.17½	12.25
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	6.92½	6.92½	6.85	6.85
May	7.15	7.15	7.10	7.15
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.90	5.92½	5.90	5.92½
May	6.15	6.20	6.12½	6.15

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and prices steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 56⅝@60¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 55@61c; No. 2 red, 54¾c; No. 2 corn, 46¾c; No. 2 oats, 29¾c; No. 2 rye, 48½c; No. 2 barley, 55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.47 bid; prime timothy seed, $5.55; nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $11.87½@$12; lard, per 100 lb, $6.85; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.90@$5.95; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.12½@$5.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.25@$6.37½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23; sugars, cut loaf, $5; granulated, $4; standard A, $4 per bbl; linseed oil, as quoted by the National Linseed Oil Company, raw, 54c; boiled, 59c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	6,290	3,812
Wheat, bushels	34,544	6,042
Corn, bushels	147,006	12,918
Oats, bushels	115,800	84,552
Rye, bushels	6,971	5,870
Barley, bushels	34,000	13,246

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 23c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 16@18c. Eggs were steady; fresh stock, 21c per dozen.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Flour weak; receipts, 4,800 bbls; shipments, 4,100 bbls; patents, $2.50@$2.70; extra fancy, $2.30@$2.40; fancy, $2.05@$2.15; choice, $1.80@$1.90. Bran—Situation unchanged; continues quiet; quotations nominal; bulk, country points, 54c; sacked, east side, 59c; sacked, country points, sacked, 57c. Wheat quiet; receipts, 6,100 bushels; December, 52⅜c; Jan, 52¼c; May, 55⅝c. Corn lower and dull; receipts, 85,000 bushels; December, 46½c; January, 44¾c; May, 46⅝c. Oats lower; receipts, 22,400 bushels; shipments, 14,000 bushels; December 30¾c; May, 32½c. Pork—Standard mess, $12.12½@$12.37½; on orders, $12.75. Lard—Prime steam, $6.75; choice, $6.85. Dry-Salted Meats—Shoulders, 5¼c; longs, 5⅞c; clear ribs, 6c; shorts, 6⅛@6¼c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 6¾c; longs, 6⅞c; clear ribs, 7c; shorts, 7¼c. High wines steady at $1.23. Wool quiet; Missouri and Illinois, medium combing, 15c; medium clothing, 14c; low and coarse, 11@12c; hard, burry, 8c; Western and Northern, medium, 11@12c; fine medium, 9@11c; coarse and low, 7@10c; heavy, 7@8c; Texas medium, 12@14c; coarse and low, 9@11c. Bagging—Order prices, 1¾ lb, 5½c; 2 lb, 6¼c; 2¼ lb, 6⅝c; iron ties, 70c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead quiet; unchanged; spot, 2.90c asked for chemical; 6 cars argentiferous sold at 2.85c. Spelter quiet, with sellers at 3.10c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 14.—Speculative wheat was ¼c lower to-day, under the spell of weak cables. May opened at 59c, sold to 58⅝c, where it remained to the end. The sample market was quiet, and wheat ¼c lower. Barley firm for choice heavy; thin quiet; No. 2, 52¾@53¼c; extra No. 3, 51½@52½c. Corn quiet and ½c lower; 2 cars of yellow sold at 43¾c, on track; No. 3 do, 43c. Oats ¼c lower but fairly active; No. 2 white, on track, 32c; No. 3 do, 31½@31¾c. Rye in light demand and ½c lower; No. 1, in store, 49½c. Flour dull and millstuffs quiet; prices nominally unchanged. Provisions firmer; mess pork, $11.90 for cash and $12.20 for May; prime steam lard, $6.60 for cash and $7.10 for May. Receipts—Flour, 5,800 bbls; wheat, 30,000 bushels; corn, 5,800 bushels; oats, 29,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; barley, 24,000 bushels; Shipments—Flour, 3,400 bbls; wheat, 1,300 bushels; corn, 1,300 bushels; oats, 24,000 bushels; rye, 1,200 bushels; barley, 1,600 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—Wheat continued weak to-day and closed lower. There was no feature of the market outside of the dullness. May closed at 59½c, opened to-day at 58¾c, rallied to 59¼c, and closed at 58⅝@58¾c. July closed yesterday at 60¾c, opened to-day at 60c, rallied to 60½c, and closed at 60c. Cash wheat was steady at 58c for No. 1; Northern offerings were light, and there was no difficulty in making disposition of them, who are in the market for small amounts. Receipts, 135,000 bushels; shipments, 17,000 bushels. On track: No. 1 hard, 58¾c; No. 1 Northern, 57¾c; No. 2 Northern, 56¼c. Corn—No. 3, 46c. Oats—No. 3 white, 30¼@30½c; No. 3, 30@30½c. Flour in good demand and unchanged; $3.15@$3.40 for patents; $2.10@$2.30 for bakers' Production, 15,000 bbls; shipments, 9,500 bbls. Bran, $10.75@$11 bulk; $12.50@$13.25 in sacks; shorts, $12.75@$14.

BUFFALO, Dec. 14.—Spring wheat—Nothing done. Closing: Old, No. 1 hard, 66¾c; do, new, 66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, old, 66¾c; do, new, 65⅝c. Winter wheat quiet; 1 car No. 2 red, 59½c; 1 car No. 1 white, 59½c, track. Corn easy; demand light; sales through billed, 3 cars No. 2 yellow, 47¾@48c; No. 3 yellow, 47¼@47½c; 1 car No. 4 yellow, 46¾c; 1 car No. 2 corn, 47c; 16 cars No. 3 corn, 46¼@46½c, track. Oats weak; sales, 3 cars No. 2 white, 36½@36¾c; 1 car No. 3 white, 36c. Barley—Light inquiry, but maltsters are generally well supplied for some weeks to come. Rye dull, lower; No. 2, 56c asked, track. Flour dull, weak; unchanged. Millfeed steady; unchanged. Receipts—Flour, none; wheat, none; corn, 177,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 39,000 bbls; wheat, 32,000 bushels; corn, 155,000 bushels; oats, 48,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—Flour steady; Winter quotable at $2.50@$2.90; fancy, $2.30@$2.40; family, $2.05@$2.15; low grades, $1.75@$1.85; Spring patent, $3.30@$3.80; Spring fancy, $2.65@$2.85; Spring family, $2.40@$2.60; low grades, $1.75@$1.90. Wheat steady; light demand, but receipts small. No. 2 red, 54c. Corn steady; No. 3 mixed, 44c; No. 3, 44c; yellow, 44c; yellow car, 42½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 32¼c. Pork dull; mess, $12; clear mess, $13; family, $12. Lard dull; steam leaf, 7¼c; kettle lard, 7¾c; prime steam quiet at $6.85. Dry salted meats—Loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short ribs, 6c; loose short clear sides, 6¼c. Bacon quiet and steady; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short-rib sides, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 7¼c. Whisky steady; distillers' finished goods sold on a basis of $1.23 were 549 bbls.

DULUTH, Dec. 14.—Wheat was lower all the session to-day, at a range of ¼@⅝c. Later came exports and the news of engagements for exports, which offset the consequences of lower cables, and braced up the market a little at the close, though still ⅛c down all around, except wheat to arrive. Futures were moderately active. Cash is dull, holders wanting as good prices as were quoted a week ago. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 59¾c; December, 59c; May, 61¾c bid; July, 62c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 55¼c; No. 3 Northern, 52¼c; rejected, 49¼c; to arrive: No. 1 hard, 60c; No. 1 Northern, 58½c. Receipts, 250,156 bushels; shipments, 16,000 bushels; inspected, 216 cars; last year, 97 cars.

PEORIA, Dec. 14.—Corn easier; new No. 2, 43¾c; new No. 3, 43¼c; receipts, 26,650 bushels; shipments, 13,000 bushels. Oats firmer; No. 2 white, 31½@31¾c; No. 3 white, 30@30¼c; receipts, 33,000 bushels; shipments, 13,200 bushels. Rye scarce; nominal. Whisky market steady; $1.23 for high wines; shipments, 675 bbls.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14.

BEEVES—Receipts, 206 cars. No cars consigned direct and 41 cars for the market; good to choice beeves were not plentiful, and sold fully as well as on Wednesday; medium to fair steers were slow and about 10c lower; common and rough stuff just about steady; the market closed quiet and barely steady, with 1 car of cattle unsold; poorest to best native steers sold at $3.40@$5.20 100 lb; oxen and stags at $2.65@$4.20; bulls at $2@$3.25; old cows at $1.25@$3.10. City-dressed native sides are in moderate demand at 6½@6¾c for common to prime quality, 9½c for extra beef, and 10@10½c for fancy do. Latest cable advices report American live cattle easier at London and Liverpool, and selling at 10@11½c lb, dressed weight; refrigerated beef slow at 7½@9½c, and American sheep steady at 10@12c lb, dead weight. Shipments to-morrow include 50 cattle and 454 sheep on the Buffalo to Hull and 187 cattle on the Marengo to Newcastle, all for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; the Manhawk will carry about 394 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, also 200 cattle and 1,500 quarters of beef for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; the Greece, 150 cattle for D. H. Sherman, and 175 head for M. Goldsmith; also for the same shippers about 2,300 sheep; the Campania, 1,900 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company, to Liverpool; making, with previously reported shipments, a total for the week of 2,379 cattle, 7,280 quarters of beef, and 4,988 sheep.——SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—20 Ohio steers, 1,318 lb average, at $5.20 100 lb; 20 do, 1,195 lb, at $4.70; 5 do, 1,250 lb, at $4.50; 3 Kentucky do, 1,323 lb, at $4.70; 12 Virginia do, 1,378 lb, at $4.95; 8 do, 1,315 lb, at $4.95; 20 do, 1,291 lb, at $4.40; 12 do, 1,296 lb, at $4.35; 7 do, 1,296 lb, at $4.50; 8 Kentucky oxen and steers, 1,215 lb, at $3.85; 2 State oxen, 1,150 lb, at $3.50; 1 Virginia ox, 1,600 lb, at $3.75; 8 Kentucky cows, 1,100 lb, at $3.10; 7 State do, 917 lb, at $2; 20 do, 937 lb, at $1.80; 9 do, 972 lb, at $1.80; 2 do, 980 lb, at $1.75; 10 do, 948 lb, at $1.25; 3 bulls, 1,133 lb, at $2.50; 2 do, 1,005 lb, at $2.40. SHERMAN & CULVER—18 Illinois steers, 1,318 lb, at $4.85; 20 do, 1,220 lb, at $4.60; 17 do, 1,187 lb, at $4.55; 21 do, 1,192 lb, at $4.45; 12 Virginia do, 1,286 lb, at $4.50; 21 do, 1,186 lb, at $4.35; 7 do, 1,268 lb, at $3.90; 18 Ohio do, 1,036 lb, at $3.65; 8 Pennsylvania do, 1,137 lb, at $4.35; 6 Pennsylvania oxen, 1,416 lb, at $3.50; 21 Pennsylvania cows, 857 lb, at $1.75. NEWTON & CO.—17 Virginia steers, 1,420 lb, at $4.85; 22 do, 1,275 lb, at $4.50; 23 do, 1,167 lb, at $4.15; 19 Western do, 1,147 lb, at $4.45; 16 oxen, 1,510 lb, at $4.05; 1 ox, 1,700 lb, at $4.20; 5 cows, 794 lb, at $1.25. M. GOLDSMITH—20 Illinois steers, 1,223 lb, at $4.75; 20 do, 1,205 lb, at $4.75; 20 do, 1,123 lb, at $4.30; 6 do, 1,121 lb, at $4.25; 20 do, 1,142 lb, at $3.75; 17 Ohio do, 1,395 lb, at $4.15; 19 Kentucky do, (coarse,) 1,192 lb, at $3.50; 13 do, 1,160 lb, at $3.50; 12 oxen, 1,278 lb, at $3.20. S. SANDERS—9 Ohio steers, 1,308 lb, at $4.85; 10 do, 1,284 lb, at $4.50; 20 do, 1,201 lb, at $4.30; 1 do, 1,100 lb, at $3.75; 4 stockers, 945 lb, at $3.40; 4 oxen, 1,940 lb, at $4; 1 ox, 1,280 lb, at $3; 2 stags, 1,520 lb, at $3.25; 6 do, 1,433 lb, at $2.65; 5 do, 770 to 1,400 lb, at $2@$2.55; 3 cows, 740 to 960 lb, at $2@$2.75; 21 do, 868 lb, at $1.60. S. W. SHERMAN—20 Illinois steers, 1,185 lb, at $4.50; 18 do, 1,150 lb, at $4.40.

CALVES—Receipts at all New-York markets, 265 head. Demand brisk and prices were rated all the way from 25c to 50c higher; all sold early at $4@$7.50 100 lb for poorest to best veals, $1.87½@$2.75 for grassers and mixed calves, and $3.25@$3.50 for Western do. Dressed calves ¾c higher at 7@11c for city-dressed veals, 6@6½c for fair to prime country-dressed, 4@6c for little calves, and 4@5c for dressed grassers.——SALES.—J. D. NELSON—63 Western calves, 258 lb average, at $3.25 100 lb. M. COLLINS—50 Virginia veals, 138 lb, at $7; 5 fed calves, 162 lb, at $3. D. McPHERSON & CO.—28 Buffalo veals, 151 lb, at $6.75; 2 do, 115 lb, at $4; 3 grassers, 156 lb, at $1.87½. HUME & MULLEN—46 Western calves, 352 lb, at $3.50, less $7.50 on the lot; also sold yesterday, 4 veals, 143 lb, at $7; 8 do, 114 lb, at $6; 5 do, 106 lb, at $5; 6 grassers, 204 lb, at $2.50. S. JUDD & CO.—6 veals, 119 lb, at $6; 1 do, 130 lb, at $7.50; 8 grassers and fed calves, 250 lb, at $2.75. NEWTON & CO.—3 grassers, 220 lb, at $2.35.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 26 cars, or 5,160 head; 11 cars for butchers, 2 cars for an exporter, and 13 cars to be sold. Market opened brisk and from 15c to 25c higher, and the pens were cleared early; common to prime sheep sold at $2.25@$3.37½ 100 lb; inferior to good lambs at $3.25@$4.37½; a car of Canada lambs at $4.40, and a bunch of Maryland do at $4.50. Dressed mutton higher at 4½@6c, and dressed lambs stronger at 5½@7c; choice selected carcasses selling up to 7½c.——SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—201 Canadian lambs, 78 lb average, at $4.40 100 lb; 54 State do, 72 lb, at $4.12½; 14 do, 58 lb, at $3.75; 74 Pennsylvania do, 58 lb, at $4; 142 Pennsylvania sheep, 187 lb, at $3; also sold yesterday, 108 Vermont lambs, 71 lb, at $4.12½; 101 Pennsylvania do, 67 lb, at $4; 230 Western do, 65 lb, at $4; 50 do, 61 lb, at $3.50; 133 do, 57 lb, at $3.25; 26 State sheep, 103 lb, at $2.50; 85 do, 75 lb, at $2.25; 51 do, 100 lb, at $2; 83 Vermont do, 90 lb, at $3; 191 Western do, 88 lb, at $2.65; 98 do, 83 lb, at $2.37½; 108 do, 84 lb, at $2.50; 101 Pennsylvania sheep and lambs, 75 lb, at $2.75. D. McPHERSON & CO.—169 Kentucky lambs, 75½ lb, at $4.35; 46 do, 85 lb, at $4; 38 Kentucky sheep, 97 lb, at $3.37½; 71 do, 99 lb, at $3.25; 50 do, 106 lb, at $2.75; 257 Western do, 77 lb, at $3; 27 State do, 92 lb, at $2.25. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—181 Canadian lambs, 82 lb, at $4.37½; 105 Western sheep, 96 lb, at $3.06¾; 101 do, 85 lb, at $3. S. JUDD & CO.—80 State lambs, 73 lb, at $4.12½; 58 sheep, 118 lb, at $3. D. HARRINGTON—237 Michigan lambs, 66 lb, at $4; 225 do, 61 lb, at $4; 23 Western sheep, 80 lb, at $3. G. DILLENBACK—35 State lambs, 65 lb, at $4; 80 do, 54 lb, at $3.25. M. COLLINS—37 Maryland lambs, 74 lb, at $4.50; 14 sheep, 107 lb, at $3. S. SANDERS—40 State sheep, (few lambs,) 86 lb, at $3.25; 119 do, 73 lb, at $2.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 17½ cars, or 2,808 head, of which 55 head for sale. Market higher at $4.75@$5.12½ 100 lb. Country-dressed firm at 6@7c, with light lean pigs selling up to 7¼c.——SALES.—NEWTON & CO.—49 State hogs, 137 lb average, at $5.12½ 100 lb; 2 pigs, 55 lb, at $5.12½; 3 rough hogs, 306 lb, at $4. HUME & MULLEN, yesterday—89 hogs, 159 lb, at $4.75.

BUFFALO, Dec. 14.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,680 head; total for week thus far, 11,960 head; for same time last week, 13,000 head; consigned through, 1,620 head; to New-York, 980 head; on sale, 80 head; early the market was steady to strong; closed firm; all sold; light steers, 1,000 to 1,050 lb.), $3.40@$3.60; fat cows, $2.75@$3; stock bulls, $2@$2.15. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 15,900 head; total for week thus far, 93,050 head; for same time last week, 97,650 head; consigned through, 8,100 head; to New-York, 4,200 head; on sale, 7,800 head; early the market was steady to firm; market closed steady for good weights, and a shade to 5c lower for lights and Yorkers; Yorkers, $4.55@$4.60; light, $4.50; good mixed, $4.60@$4.65; mediums, $4.65@$4.70; choice heavy, $4.70@$4.75; high, $4.50@$4.60; roughs, $3.75@$4.10. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 9,600 head; total for week thus far, 54,800 head; for same time last week, 55,600 head; consigned through, 3,200 head; to New-York, 2,800 head; on sale, 6,400 head; market opened 10@15c higher for lambs, and strong for good sheep; closed firm; all sold; extra Western lambs, $4@$4.20; good to choice, $3.65@$3.90; fair to good, $3@$3.50; mixed good to choice sheep, $2.25@$2.75; common, $1.75@$2.15; Canada lambs sold at $4.10@$4.25; extra heavy (140 to 150 lb) Canada wethers, $4.50@$6; Canada ewes, $3.50@$4.25.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,350 head; prices in native division show no material change; fed Texas cattle sold 10@15c higher; native steers, $3.75@$4.20; cows, $1.75@$1.90; Texas steers, $2.25@$3.70. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; market opened strong and higher, but closed lower; there were no first-class heavy hogs on sale, but a good many good to choice medium and light weights; the best heavy sold at $4.65; good to choice medium and the best pigs sold at $4.40@$4.55; common to fair light and rough mixed at $3.75@$4.25. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market strong and active; native mixed, $2.65@$3.10; lambs, $3.50; Southwest mixed, $2.90.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 14.—Cattle—Receipts light; market firm for all grades; prime, $5@$5.25; good, $4.25@$4.60; good butchers' $4@$4.25; rough fat, $2.75@$3.25; fair light steers, $3.40@$3.60. Hogs—Receipts light; market active and higher; Philadelphias, $4.65@$4.70; best Yorkers and mixed, $4.55@$4.65; common to fair Yorkers, $4.40@$4.50; pigs, $4.15@$4.35; roughs, $3@$4.25. Sheep—Receipts light; market higher on sheep, while lambs are steady; extra, $3.10@$3.40; good, $2.40@$2.80; fair, $1.75@$2; yearlings, $2@$3.20; best lambs, $3.90@$4.10; common to fair lambs, $2.15@$3.30.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; common to extra steers, $2.90@$6.40; stockers and feeders, $2@$3.50; cows and bulls, $1.25@$3.40; calves, $2@$5.

Hogs—Receipts, 26,000 head; heavy, $4.30@$4.55; common to choice mixed, $4.20@$4.50; choice assorted, $4.30@$4.40; light, $4@$4.30; pigs, $2.25@$3.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000 head; inferior to choice, $1.25@$3.00; lambs, $2.25@$4.25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 72s 6d; prime mess firm at 60s. Pork—Prime mess Western, fine, steady at 69s; medium steady at 58s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 43s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 33s; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 34s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 33s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 33s 9d. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, firm at 29s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 51s. Tallow—Prime steady, nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined easy at 18s 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 29s 6d. Resin—Common firm at 3s 10½d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 36s 3d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter dull at 4s 9d; No. 2 red Spring, no stock. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 5s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, dull at 4s 11½d; December steady at 5s; January dull at 4s 5½d; February dull at 4s 4½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2 10s@£3.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low-middling clause, December delivery, 2 63-64@3d; December and January delivery, 2 63-64@3d; January and February delivery, 2 63-64@3d; February and March delivery, 3@3 1-64d; March and April delivery, 3 1-64@3 2-64d; April and May delivery, 3 3-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 3 4-64@3 5-64d; June and July delivery, 3 5-64@3 6-64d; July and August delivery, 3 7-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 8-64@3 9-64d.

LONDON, Dec. 14—4:30 P. M.—Provisions—American refrigerator beef, fore quarters, 1s 10d@2s 8d; hind quarters, 2s@3s 4d per 8 lb, by the carcass. Produce—Australian tallow beef, 21s 6d@23s per cwt; mutton, 23@25s per cwt. Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 26s 6d per cwt; Ceylon, 24s per cwt. Linseed oil, 19s 9d per cwt; linseed cake, £5 7s 6d per ton for Western. Sperm oil, £38 10s per tun. Whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Refined petroleum, 4¼@4 3-16d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 6½d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 1½d per cwt. Resin—American strained, 4s 3d per cwt; do, fine, 8s 6d per cwt. Manila hemp, good, £17 cost, insurance, and freight. Sugar, 11s 6d per cwt for Cuba, centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 6d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—December, 8s 6¾d; May, 9s ¾d.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—Sugar quiet. Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold, 9c premium; on London, 19@19⅛c premium.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—Cotton steady; good middling, 5 9-16c; middling, 5¼c; low middling, 4¾c; good ordinary, 4½c; net receipts, 18,936 bales; gross, 16,794 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,000 bales; coastwise, 2,614 bales; sales, 12,000 bales; stock, (corrected,) 382,080 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 92,617 bales; gross, 96,688 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 21,011 bales; to France, 18,736 bales; to the Continent, 41,130 bales; coastwise, 16,101 bales; sales, 36,050 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 14.—Cotton steady; middling, 5 3-16c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4½c; net and gross receipts, 15,850 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,665 bales; coastwise, 4,289 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 314,028 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 88,859 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 21,265 bales; to France, 18,796 bales; to the Continent, 41,379 bales; coastwise, 7,898 bales; sales, 6,495 bales; spinners, 170 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 14.—Cotton quiet; middling, 5¼c; low middling, 4¾c; good ordinary, 4⅝c; net and gross receipts, 4,895 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,935 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 116,692 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 32,114 bales; exports, to the Continent, 10,190 bales; coastwise, 13,328 bales; sales, 3,675 bales.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A SLACKENING IN NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS REPORTED.

The Sale of a Piece of Sixth Avenue Property at $60,000—Pledged Farm Mortgages Sold.

Messrs. Tim & Co have sold for William Sperb, Jr., to J. C. Goodrich, at $60,000, the property at 624 Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-sixth Street, 20.6⅞ by 100, with one-story meat market covering the lot. The property is leased at $4,800 per year, repairs and water tax. Almost the entire amount of the purchase money was in cash.

Mr. George H. Cannon has exchanged the five-story brick flat at the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventieth Street, 25 by 90, with Martin Brothers for the leasehold of 447 West Nineteenth Street, 25 by 90, the difference being paid in cash.

Mr. W. Bingham Hall has sold for Herman Wronkow, to William P. Dixon, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 119 West Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 62, at $16,750. For James H. Bartholomew, to Jacob Fromme, the property at 115 Crosby Street, extending through to Marion Street, 21.11 by 84, at $22,000.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. John T. Boyd sold under foreclosure, at $2,200, to the plaintiff, Hannah M. Halpin, the three-story frame dwelling on the north side of East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 425.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, 20 by 106.6.

At 59 Liberty Street, Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold a number of farm mortgages, aggregating $2,000,000, on property in Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Texas, and adjoining States, pledged by the American Investment Company of Emmetsburg, Iowa, with the Mercantile Trust Company. Series A, containing about 100 mortgages from $250 to $2,000 each, was sold at 35 per cent. of the value. Series B, containing about 80 such mortgages, went at 40 per cent., Series C at 30 per cent., and Series D at 45 per cent., the purchasers being a Reoganization Committee for the debenture holders.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

West side of Creston Avenue, 118 feet south of King's Bridge Road, by William Wicks of 34 East Sixty-eighth Street, six two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings; cost, $30,000.

North side of Ninety-seventh Street, 325 feet west of Eighth Avenue, by Cummings & Ferguson of 719 Eighth Avenue, five-story brick flat; cost, $25,000.

East side of West Street, 610 feet south of River Street, Riverdale, by Grace H. Meeker of Riverdale, two-story and basement frame stable; cost, $1,600.

South side of Ninety-ninth Street, 325 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, by Harry Ferguson of 228 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, five-story brick flat; cost, $14,000.

North side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 260 feet west of Second Avenue, by Sarah Steel of 112 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, two five-story brick flats; cost, $34,000.

East side of Crotona Avenue, 48 feet north of Oakland Place, by Larsen & Sakenasen of 1,029 Tiffany Street, three-story frame tenement; cost, $5,000.

South side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 150 feet west of Lenox Avenue, by John Beaudet of 2,493 Eighth Avenue, three five-story brick flats; cost, $75,000.

Northeast corner of Broome and Crosby Streets, alterations to five-story factory and store, by Jesse Brown; cost, $10,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Frank L. Barnard, as referee, sold to William L. Savage, the plaintiff, at $1,800, the two-story frame house, 1,707 Atlantic Avenue, 16.6 by 99. He also sold at the same price, each of the two adjoining similar houses, 1,703 and 1,705 Atlantic Avenue. To Henry Hart, plaintiff, at $1,800, he sold the two-story frame house, 1,697 Atlantic Avenue, 16.8 by 99.

Mr. A. K. Buxton, as referee, sold to Hannah E. Miller, plaintiff, at $11,000, the four-story brick dwelling, 722 Carroll Street, 19 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Johnson Avenue, north side, 200 feet west of Ewen Street, two-story brick stable, 25 by 40, $1,000; Philip Feldman, owner.

Schenectady Avenue, northwest corner of Prospect Place, three-story brick flat and store, 20.6 by 54, $6,000; F. E. Halsted, owner.

De Kalb Avenue, south side, 30.7½ feet north of Broadway, four-story brick flat for eight families and two stores, 25 by 65, $9,000; E. A. Halliard, owner.

Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Fifth Avenue, three-story frame flat for three families, 20 by 45, $4,500; William Glazier, owner.

Ninth Avenue, northeast corner of Fifteenth Street, four-story brick flat for seven families and store, 24.6 by 87.10½, $14,000; James Jack, owner.

Marion Street, north side, 26 feet west of Hopkinson Avenue, four three-story frame flats for six families each, 26 by 60, $4,500 each; William Johnson, owner.

Hopkinson Avenue, northwest corner of Marion Street, three-story frame flat for four families and store, 26 by 60, $5,000; same as above.

Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, three three-story frame flats for six families each, 25 by 61, $3,900 each; William Glazier, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 14.

121ST ST, 446 and 448 East; Susan A. Burchell to Louis Lese, ex prop and
PLEASANT AV, or Avenue A, 391; Mary Burchell to Louis Lese, ex prop and.....
117TH ST, 433 East; Louis Lese and wife to Georgine Burchell.....
121ST ST, 325 East; Pleasant Av, 32.6x100.10; Janet Burchell to Susan A. Burchell.....
118TH ST, n w corner of 3d Av, 140 x151.4; Hudson Realty Company to Henry Michaelis.....
MADISON AV, 19.11 ft s of 133d St, 40x80; William A. de Anquinos to John Schreyer.....
INTERIOR LOT, gore, 30.5 ft s of 113th St, 193.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, adjoining lands of John Wilson; Nathaniel Wilde to the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House of New-York City, ex prop and.....
WASHINGTON ST, w s, 19.9 ft s of Horatio St, 19.6x69.10; William E. Good and wife to Mitchell A. C. Levy.....
33D ST, n s, 255 ft w of 1st Av, 20x98.9; Mary Grennan to Michael Grennan and wife.....
24TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9; Mitchell A. C. Levy to William E. Good.....
15TH ST, 150 West; Peter J. Guinan to Mary A. Guinan.....
25TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9; Francis C. Barcalow, referee, to the New-York Life Insurance Company.....
19TH ST, s s, 314 ft e of 6th Av, 21 x92; William A. Street and wife to William Wetterer.....
18TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of 6th Av, 25 x92; Robert C. Le Roy to William Wetterer.....
51ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25 x100.5, and other property; Ruth A. Wallace and husband to Richard H. Handley.....
AMSTERDAM AV, 511; Charles Lowen and wife to John J. Mayer...

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Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

LEXINGTON AV, 450; Eugene Staubsandt & Co. against estate of M. A. Maloney, owner; Mary A. Maloney, contractor..... $140
MAIN ST, s s, 250 ft e of Boston Av, 25 ft front; Joseph Zioll against J. C. Leinhauser, owner; L. E. Blake, contractor..... 249
64TH ST, 41 West; Andrew Byrne against Mary A. Walsh, owner and contractor..... 350

Fire in a Broadway Building.

The four-story brick building 589 Broadway was on fire at 6 o'clock last night. The blaze started in the rear of the second floor, occupied by William Ullner, dealer in flowers and feathers.

The flames were confined to Ullner's floor. Smoke slightly damaged the goods of S. Strouse & Co., coat manufacturers, on the third floor. The fourth floor was unoccupied. Julius Kemsler's café on the first floor was damaged by water.

S. L. Howard, a lawyer at 65 Wall Street, owns the building. The entire loss is estimated at not more than $5,000.

Custom House Suspensions.

Inspectors Murphy and Van Schack of the Surveyor's staff were suspended for ten and five days, respectively, yesterday, by Collector Kilbreth. They had been reported for neglect of duty.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St.& 7th Av., N.Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,861,633.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A.—310 TO 320 WEST 78TH ST., NEAR Riverside Drive, 3½ story American basements, without exception the best houses on the west side; hardwood trim throughout; exposed plumbing; two tiled bathrooms, and all the latest improvements; special inducements to quick buyer. ROBERT, WALLACE, Builder.

305 EAST